[FEBRUARY, MDCCLXVIII.] [NUMB. 115.]

THE SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1768.

WESTMINSTER, NOVEMBER 24.

THIS day his Majeſty came to the houſe of peers, and being in his royal robes ſeated on the throne with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir Francis Molineux, Knt. gentleman uſher of the black rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his Majeſty to the houſe of commons, commanding their attendance in the houſe of peers. The commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE choſen to call you together at this ſeaſon of the year, that my parliament might have full time for their deliberations upon all ſuch branches of the public ſervice as may require their immediate attention, without the neceſſity of continuing the ſeſſion beyond the time moſt ſuitable to the people for the election of a new parliament; and I doubt not but you will be careful, from the ſame conſiderations, to avoid, in your proceedings, all unneceſſary delay.

Nothing in the preſent ſituation of affairs abroad gives me reaſon to apprehend that you will be prevented, by any interruption of the public tranquillity, from fixing your whole attention upon ſuch points as concern the internal welfare and proſperity of my people.

Among theſe objects of a domeſtic nature, none can demand a more ſpeedy or more ſerious attention, than what regards the high price of corn, which, neither the ſalutary laws paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, nor the produce of the late harveſt have yet been able ſo far to reduce, as to afford ſufficient relief to the diſtreſſes of the poorer ſort of my people. Your late reſidence in your ſeveral counties muſt have enabled you to judge, whether any farther proviſions can be made, conducive to the attainment of ſo deſirable an end.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I will order the proper officers to lay before you the eſtimates for the ſervice of the enſuing year.

The experience I have had of your conſtant readineſs to grant me all ſuch ſupplies as ſhould be found neceſſary, for the ſecurity, intereſt, and honour of the nation, (and I have no other to aſk of you) renders it unneceſſary for me to add any exhortations upon this head; and I doubt not, but the ſame public conſiderations will induce you to purſue, with equal alacrity, in your endeavours to diminiſh the national debt; while, on my part, no care ſhall be wanting to contribute, as far as poſſible, to the attainment of that moſt eſſential object, by every frugal application of the ſupplies, as you ſhall grant.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The neceſſity of improving the preſent general tranquillity to the great purpoſe of maintaining the ſtrength, the reputation, and the proſperity of this country, ought to be ever before your eyes. To render your deliberations for that purpoſe ſucceſsful, endeavour to cultivate a ſpirit of harmony among yourſelves. My concurrence in whatever will promote the happineſs of my people, you may always depend upon; and in that light I ſhall ever be deſirous of encouraging union among all thoſe who wiſh well to their country.

The humble ADDRESS *of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled.*

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious Speech from the throne.

We acknowledge, with gratitude, your Majeſty's tender regard and concern for your people, in aſſembling the parliament at ſuch a ſeaſon, as, whilſt it provides for the convenience of your people, will allow ſufficient time for our deliberations on the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice that may require our immediate attention: And we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that it ſhall be our hearty deſire to forward your Majeſty's moſt gracious purpoſe, by avoiding, in our proceedings all unneceſſary delay.

We ſincerely rejoice in the proſpect of the continuance of the general tranquillity; and it is our firm reſolution to give, at a time ſo favourable for ſuch conſiderations, our ſtricteſt attention to all thoſe objects, that may more immediately affect the internal welfare and happineſs of your people.

We aſſure your Majeſty, that our earneſt endeavours ſhall not be wanting for the relief of the diſtreſſes, which the poor labour under from the high price of corn, if any farther proviſions can be made conducive to ſo deſirable an end.

Permit us, Sir, to congratulate your Majeſty on the ſafe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of a Prince; and to aſſure your Majeſty of our unfeigned joy on any increaſe of your domeſtic felicity; at the ſame time that we conſider every addition to your illuſtrious houſe as a further ſecurity of our religious and civil liberties.

We beg leave to condole with your Majeſty on the death of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and to teſtify our ſincere concern for the loſs of a Prince, whoſe virtues and amiable qualities, as they diſtinguiſhed his life, will ever be held in the moſt grateful remembrance.

Your Majeſty may be aſſured, that being fully ſenſible of the neceſſity of improving the preſent tranquillity to the purpoſe of maintaining the ſtrength, the reputation, and proſperity of this country, we will chearfully contribute, on our part, to the ſucceſs of ſuch meaſures as ſhall be thought moſt expedient for the attainment of that great end: And that, with this view, we ſhall endeavour to cultivate that ſpirit of harmony and union, which your Majeſty, in your paternal care for the happineſs of your people, has moſt graciouſly recommended from the throne; and on which the ſucceſs of our councils, and the public welfare, ſo eſſentially depend.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious ANSWER.

My Lords,

YOUR readineſs to provide for the public ſervices with the unanimity and diſpatch ſo neceſſary at this juncture, as well as to avail yourſelves of the preſent general tranquillity, in order to promote the internal proſperity of my people, is highly agreeable to me; and I rely upon your aſſurances, that you will uſe your endeavours to relieve the diſtreſſes which the poor labour under from the high price of corn.

I thank you for the joy you expreſs on the increaſe of my royal family; and I feel for the part you take in my concern for the unexpected loſs of my late brother the Duke of York.

The humble ADDRESS *of the Houſe of Commons to the King.*

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our moſt humble thanks, for your moſt gracious Speech from the throne.

We beg leave moſt gratefully to acknowledge your Majeſty's goodneſs, and attention to the convenience of your people, in calling your parliament together at this time; and to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will endeavour to improve the opportunity which the preſent happy ſtate of peace and tranquillity affords, by exerting our utmoſt abilities in the proſecution of ſuch meaſures as may moſt effectually promote the public welfare and proſperity.

We are equally ſenſible of your Majeſty's paternal care, in the meaſures already taken by your Majeſty to alleviate the diſtreſſes of the poor; and of your royal wiſdom, in recommending the ſame intereſting and important object to the conſideration of your parliament; and we will not fail to take into our moſt attentive deliberation all ſuch meaſures as ſhall appear conducive to the accompliſhment of that great and moſt deſirable end.

It is with unfeigned joy that we preſume to offer our congratulations to your Majeſty on the late increaſe of your Royal Family, by the birth of a Prince; and to aſſure your Majeſty that we regard as an addition to the welfare and happineſs of this nation, every increaſe of that illuſtrious houſe, under whoſe mild and auſpicious government, our religious and civil liberties have been ſo happily maintained and protected.

And it is with equal grief and anxiety that we reflect on the late untimely loſs of your Majeſty's royal brother, the Duke of York, whoſe early and ready zeal in his country's cauſe ſhewed him worthy of the heroick race he ſprang from; and whoſe amiable virtues, in the more private ſcenes of life, muſt ever make his memory dear to all who had the pleaſure of approaching him.

We beg leave moſt humbly to aſſure your Majeſty, that this houſe will, with a zeal and alacrity becoming the repreſentatives of an affectionate and grateful people, readily grant ſuch ſupplies as ſhall be requiſite for the ſupport of your Majeſty's government, for advancing the honour and intereſt of this country, and effectually providing for the public ſafety.

And that our regard to your Majeſty's recommendation, as well as the indiſpenſible duty we owe to thoſe whom we repreſent, will make us earneſtly attentive to the great object of diminiſhing the national debt; being convinced that nothing can ſo effectually tend to add real luſtre and dignity to your Majeſty's government, or to give ſolid and permanent ſtrength to theſe kingdoms.

With theſe views, and in theſe ſentiments, we will endeavour with the utmoſt unanimity and diſpatch, to promote the public ſervice, and to deſerve, by our ſincere and unwearied labours for the general good, that confidence which it has pleaſed your Majeſty to repoſe in us; not doubting of your Majeſty's gracious diſpoſition to confirm and perfect what our zeal may ſuggeſt, for the laſting advantage and happineſs of your people.

TO BE SOLD, BY

HARVEY & BATY,

MADERA Wine of different Qualities, by the Pipe, Quarter-Caſk, or ſmaller Quantity, not leſs than three Gallons, and by the Dozen.

Old TENERIFFE and VIDONIA Wine, by the like Quantities.

An inferiour Quality at Seventeen Shillings and Six Pence per Gallon.

Extraordinary good CLARET, and beſt LONDON PORTER, by the Dozen.

BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Caſk, or three Gallons.

A ſmall Quantity of very good VINEGAR.

Old JAMAICA RUM, by the Hogſhead, Quarter-Caſk, or ſmaller Quantity, not leſs than three Gallons.

Old WEST-INDIA and good NORTHWARD ditto, by the like Quantity.

ARRACK, warranted to be genuine, and of the beſt Quality, by the Dozen.

All which are exceeding good in Quality, as the greateſt Care is taken in the Purchaſe, as well as in the Management of them, and may be had by applying at their Store in Gadſden's-Alley, next Door to Crouch's Printing-Office.

☞ ORDERS from the COUNTRY, will be punctually complied with. 6 w.

WANTED immediately, on hire by the year, AN honeſt negro wench, who can cook, waſh, iron, &c. and has no young child. Enquire of the Printer.

From the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE.

LETTERS from a FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* BRITISH COLONIES.

LETTER V.

My dear Countrymen,

PERHAPS the objection to the late act impoſing duties upon paper, &c. might have been ſafely reſted on the arguments drawn from the univerſal conduct of parliaments and miniſters, from the firſt exiſtence of theſe colonies to the adminiſtration of Mr. *Grenville*.

What but the indiſputable, the acknowledged excluſive right of the colonies to tax themſelves, could be the reaſon, that in this long period of more than one hundred and fifty years, no ſtatute was ever paſt *for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue on the colonies?* And how clear, how cogent muſt that reaſon be, to which every parliament and every miniſter for ſo long a time ſubmitted, without a ſingle attempt to innovate?

England in part of that courſe of years, and *Great-Britain* in other parts was engaged in fierce and expenſive wars; troubled with ſome tumultuous and bold parliaments; governed by many daring and wicked miniſters: Yet none of them ever ventured to touch the *Palladium* of *American* liberty. Ambition, avarice, faction, tyranny, all revered it. Whenever it was neceſſary to raiſe money on the colonies, the requiſitions of the crown were made and dutifully complied with. The parliament from time to time regulated *their* trade, and that of the reſt of the empire, to preſerve their dependencies, and the connection of the whole in good order.

The people of Great-Britain in ſupport of their privileges, boaſt much of their antiquity: Yet it may well be queſtioned, if there is a ſingle privilege of a *Britiſh* ſubject, ſupported by longer, more ſolemn, or more uninterrupted teſtimony, than the excluſive right of taxation in theſe colonies. The people of *Great-Britain* conſider that kingdom as the ſovereign of theſe colonies, and would now annex to that ſovereignty a prerogative, never heard of before. How would they bear this, was the caſe their own? What would they think of a new prerogative claimed by the crown? We may gueſs what their conduct would be, from the tranſport of paſſion into which they fell, about the late embargo laid to relieve the moſt emergent neceſſities of ſtate, and for which there were numerous precedents. Let our liberties be treated with the ſame tenderneſs, and it is all we deſire.

Explicit as the conduct of parliaments for ſo many ages, is, to prove that no money can be levied on theſe colonies, by parliament, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, yet it is not the only evidence in our favour.

Every one of the moſt material arguments againſt the legality of the *Stamp-Act*, operates with equal force againſt the act now objected to: But as they are well known, it ſeems unneceſſary to repeat them here.

This general one only ſhall be conſidered at preſent: That tho' theſe colonies are dependant on *Great-Britain*; and tho' ſhe has a legal power to make laws for preſerving that dependence, yet it is not neceſſary for this purpoſe, nor eſſential to the relation between a mother country and her colonies, as was eagerly contended by the advocates for the *Stamp-Act*, that ſhe ſhould raiſe money upon them without their conſent.

Colonies were formerly planted by warlike nations, to keep their enemies in awe; to relieve their country overburthened with inhabitants; or to diſcharge a number of diſcontented and troubleſome citizens. But in more modern ages, the ſpirit of violence being in ſome meaſure, if the expreſſion may be allowed, ſheathed in commerce, colonies have been ſettled by the nations of *Europe* for the purpoſes of trade. Theſe purpoſes were to be attained by the colonies raiſing for the mother country thoſe things which ſhe did not produce herſelf; and by ſupplying themſelves from her with things they wanted. Theſe were the *national objects* in the commencement of our colonies, and have been uniformly ſo in their promotion.

To anſwer theſe grand purpoſes, perfect liberty was known to be neceſſary; all hiſtory proving, that trade and freedom are nearly related to each other. By a due regard to this wiſe and juſt plan, the infant colonies expoſed in the unknown climates and unexplored wilderneſſes of this new world, lived, grew, and flouriſhed.

The parent country with undeviating prudence and virtue, attentive to the firſt principles of colonization, drew to herſelf the benefits ſhe might reaſonably expect, and preſerved to her children the bleſſings, on which thoſe benefits were founded. She made laws obliging her colonies to carry to her all thoſe products which ſhe wanted for her own uſe; and all thoſe raw materials which ſhe choſe herſelf to work up. Beſides this reſtriction, ſhe forbad them to procure *manufactures* from any other part of the globe; or even the *products* of *European* countries, which alone could rival her, without being firſt brought to her. In ſhort, by a variety of laws, ſhe regulated their trade in ſuch a manner, as they thought moſt conducive to their mutual advantage, and her own welfare. A power was reſerved to the crown of *repealing* any laws that ſhould be enacted. The *executive* authority of government was lodged in the crown and its repreſentatives; and an *appeal* was ſecured to the crown from all judgments in the adminiſtrations of juſtice.

For all theſe powers eſtabliſhed by the mother country over her colonies; for all theſe immenſe emoluments derived by her from them; for all their difficulties and diſtreſſes in fixing themſelves, what was the recompence made them? A communication of her rights in general, and particularly of that great one, the foundation of all the reſt—that their

[*Turn to the laſt Page.*]

From the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE.

LETTERS from a FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* BRITISH COLONIES.

LETER VI.

My dear Countrymen,

IT may perhaps be objected againſt the arguments that have been offered to the public concerning the legal power of the parliament, that has always exercised the power of impoſing duties for the purpoſes of raiſing a revenue on the productions of theſe colonies carried to *Great-Britain*, which may be called a tax on them. To this I anſwer; that it is no more a violation of the rights of the colonies, than their being ordered to carry certain of their productions to *Great-Britain*, which is no violation at all: it being implied in the relation between them, that the colonies ſhould not carry ſuch commodities to other nations, as ſhould enable them to interfere with the mother country. The duties impoſed on theſe commodities when brought to her, are only a conſequence of her paternal right; and if the point is thoroughly examined, will be found to be laid on the people of the mother country, and not at all dangerous to the liberties of the colonies. Whatever theſe duties are, they muſt proportionably raiſe the price of goods, and conſequently the duties muſt be paid by the conſumers. In this light they were conſidered by the parliament in the 25 *Cha.* 2. ch. 7. ſec. 2. which ſays, that the productions of the plantations were carried from one to another free from all cuſtoms, "as while the ſubjects of this your kingdom of *England* have paid *great cuſtoms and impoſitions for what of them have been* SPENT HERE," &c.

Such duties therefore can never be injurious to the Liberties of the Colonies. Beſides, if *Great-Britain* exports theſe commodities again, the duties will injure her own trade, ſo that ſhe cannot hurt us without plainly and immediately hurting herſelf; and this is our check againſt her acting arbitrarily in this reſpect.

* It may perhaps be further objected, that it being granted that ſtatutes made for regulating trade are binding upon us, it will be difficult for any perſons, but the makers of the laws, to determine which of them are made for the regulating of trade, and which for raiſing a revenue; and that from hence may ariſe confuſion.

To this I anſwer, that the objection is of no force in the preſent caſe, or ſuch as reſemble it; becauſe the act now in queſtion, is formed *expreſſly* for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue.

However, ſuppoſing the deſign of the parliament had not been expreſt, the objection ſeems to me of no weight, with regard to the influence which thoſe who may make it, might expect it to have on the conduct of theſe colonies.

It is true, that *impoſitions for raiſing a revenue*, may be hereafter called *regulations of trade*: But names will not change the nature of things. Indeed we ought firmly to believe, what is an undoubted truth, confirmed by the unhappy experience of many ſtates heretofore free, that UNLESS THE MOST WATCHFUL ATTENTION BE EXERTED, A NEW SERVITUDE MAY BE SLIPPED UPON US UNDER THE SANCTION OF ANCIENT AND VENERABLE NAMES.

Thus the *Ceſars* ruined the *Roman* liberty under the titles of the *Tribunitial* and *Dictatorial* authorities---old and reſpectable dignities, known in the moſt flouriſhing times of the common wealth. In imitation of the ſame policy, *James* the 2d, when he *meant* to eſtabliſh popery, *talked* of liberty of conſcience, the moſt ſacred of all liberties; and had thereby almoſt deceived the diſſenters into deſtruction.

All artful rulers, who ſtrive to extend their power beyond its juſt limits, endeavour to give to their attempts as much ſemblance of legality as poſſible. Thoſe who ſucceed them may venture to go a little further; for each new encroachment will be ſtrengthened by a former. " † That which is now ſupported by examples, growing old, will become an example itſelf," and thus ſupport freſh uſurpations.

A free people therefore can never be too quick in obſerving, nor too firm in oppoſing the beginnings of *alteration*, either in *fact* or *reality* reſpecting inſtitutions form'd for ſecuring freedom. The firſt leads to the laſt: Yet on the other hand, nothing is more certain, than that the forms of liberty may be retained, when the ſubſtance is gone. In government, as well as religion, " The *letter* killeth, but the *ſpirit* giveth life." ‡

I will beg leave to inforce this doctrine by a few inſtances. The crown by the conſtitution has the prerogative of creating peers. The exiſtence of that order in due number and dignity, is eſſential to the conſtitution; and if the crown did not exerciſe that prerogative, the peerage muſt have decreaſed ſo much, as to have loſt its proper influence. Suppoſe a Prince for ſome unjuſt purpoſes, ſhould from time to time advance ſo many needy, profligative wretches to that rank, that all the independence of the Houſe of Lords ſhould be deſtroyed: Or ſuppoſe an ambitiouſly inſolent Prince, taking advantage of the univerſal corruption of the people, in ſome ſucceeding generation, ſhould inſultingly create half of them peers, and bribe the paultry repreſentatives of thoſe he ſhould leave commons into all his meaſures; in either of theſe caſes, there would be a manifeſt violation of the conſtitution, *under the appearance of legal prerogative.*

The houſe of commons claims the privilege of forming all money bills, and will not ſuffer either of the other branches of the legiſlature to add or to alter them; contending, that their power ſimply extends to an acceptance or rejection of them. This privilege appears to be juſt: But under pretence of this juſt privilege, the houſe of commons have claimed a licence of tacking to money bills clauſes relating to things of a totally different kind, and thus forcing them in a manner on the King and Lords. This ſeems to be an abuſe of that privilege, and it may be vaſtly more abuſed. Suppoſe the houſe, influenced by ſome diſcontented demagogues---no improbable ſuppoſition---in a time of danger, ſhould tack to a money bill, ſomething ſo injurious to the King and Peers, that they would not aſſent to it; and yet the commons ſhould obſtinately inſiſt on it. The whole kingdom would be expoſed to ruin, *under the appearance of maintaining a valuable privilege.*

In theſe caſes it might be difficult for a while to determine, whether the King intended to exerciſe his prerogative in a conſtitutional manner or not; or whether the houſe of commons inſiſted on their demand factiouſly, or for the public good: But ſurely their conduct would in time ſufficiently explain itſelf.

Ought not the people therefore to watch? to obſerve facts? to ſearch into cauſes? to inveſtigate deſigns? And have they not a right of JUDGING from the evidence before them, on no ſlighter points than their liberty and happineſs? It would be leſs than trifling, wherever a Britiſh government is eſtabliſhed, to make uſe of any arguments to prove ſuch a right. It is ſufficient to remind the reader of the day on which King WILLIAM (III.) landed at *Torbay*. ‖

I willingly now apply what has been ſaid to the preſent queſtion. The *nature* of any impoſitions laid by parliament on theſe colonies, muſt determine the *deſign* in laying them. It may not be eaſy in every inſtance to diſcover the deſign. Whenever it is doubtful, I think ſubmiſſion cannot be dangerous; nay it muſt be right: For in my opinion there is no privilege theſe colonies claim, which they ought in *duty* and *prudence* more earneſtly to maintain and defend, than the authority of the Britiſh parliament to regulate the trade of all her dominions. Without this authority, the benefits of our commerce muſt be loſt to her; her ſtrength decayed; her glory vaniſhed; and all the bleſſings we now enjoy from our dependance upon her, totally deſtroyed. She cannot ſuffer, without our partaking in her misfortune. *Let us therefore cheriſh her intereſts as our own, and give her every thing that it becomes freemen to give or receive.*

The nature of any impoſitions ſhe may lay upon us, may in general be known, by conſidering how far they relate to the preſerving, in due order, the connection between the ſeveral parts of the *Britiſh* empire. One thing we may be aſſured of, which is this; whenever a ſtatute impoſes duties on commodities, to be paid only upon their exportation from *Great-Britain* to theſe colonies, it is not a regulation of trade, but a deſign to raiſe a revenue upon us. Other inſtances may happen, which it may not be neceſſary now to dwell on. I hope theſe colonies will never, to their lateſt exiſtence, want underſtanding ſufficient to diſcover the intentions of thoſe who rule over them, nor the reſolution neceſſary for aſſerting their intereſts. They will always have the ſame rights that all free ſtates have, of judging when their privileges are invaded, and of uſing all prudent meaſures for preſerving them.

" *Quocirca vivite fortes*
" *Fortiaque adverſis opponite pectora rebus.*"

Wherefore keep up your ſpirits, and gallantly oppoſe this adverſe courſe of affairs.—

A FARMER.

‖ *November* 5, 1688.

---

* *If any one ſhould obſerve that no oppoſition has been made to the legality of the* 4*th* Geo. III. *ch.* 15, *which is the* FIRST *act of parliament that ever impoſed duties on the importations in* America, *for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue there, I anſwer, firſt, that though that act expreſly mentions the raiſing a revenue in* America, *yet it ſeems that it had as much in view " the improving and ſecuring the trade between the ſame and* Great-Britain," *which words are part of its title: And the preamble ſays, " Whereas it is expedient that new proviſions and regulations ſhould be eſtabliſhed for improving the revenue of this kingdom, and for* extending *and* ſecuring *the* navigation *and* commerce between Great-Britain *and your Majeſty's* dominions *in* America, *which, by the peace, have been ſo happily extended and enlarged,* &c." *Secondly, All the duties mentioned in that act, are impoſed ſolely on the* productions *and* manufactures *of* foreign countries, *and not a ſingle duty laid on any production or manufacture of our mother country.—Thirdly, The authority of the provincial aſſemblies is not therein ſo plainly attacked, as by the laſt act, which makes proviſion for defraying the charges of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of civil government. Fourthly, That it being* doubtful *whether the intention of the* 4*th* Geo. III. *ch.* 15, *was not as much to* regulate trade *as to* raiſe a revenue, *the minds of the people here where wholly engroſſed by the terror of the* Stamp-Act, *then impending over them, about the intention of which there could be* no doubt.

Theſe reaſons ſo far diſtinguiſh 4*th* Geo. III. *ch.* 15, *from the laſt act, that it is not to be wondered at, that the firſt ſhould have been ſubmitted to, though the laſt ſhould excite the moſt univerſal and ſpirited oppoſition. For* this *will be found on the ſtricteſt examination to be, in the* principle *on which it is founded, and in the conſequences that muſt attend it, if poſſible, more deſtructive than the* Stamp-Act. *It is, to ſpeak plainly, a prodigy in our laws, not having one* Britiſh *feature.*

† *Tacitus.*

‡ 2 *Cor.* iii. 6.

*** For want of Room we are obliged to omit the Price-Current, Exports, and ſundry Advertiſements, which ſhall be duly noticed in our next.

Arrivals from this Port. Prince George, Watſon, at London; Maeſe, Blundell, at Cowes; Pitt, Allen, at Antigua; Norton, Brookes; and Mary, Lyne, at Dominica; Charming Molly, Bruce; and Kitty, Watſon, at Jamaica; Lovett, Treadwell, at Rhode-Iſland.

Feb. CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD. *From*

9th. Snow Mary & Harriott, Tho. Weſterdell, Southampton
Ship Orangefield, Hugh Morice, Glaſgow
Ship Norfolk, Iſaac Nunns, Lancaſter
Ship Hope, John Davis, Plymouth
Schooner Wambaw, William Peacock, Georgia
Snow Ruby, James Henderſon, St. Kitts
Brig Diſpatch, John Guilbert, Penryn
Schooner Polly, Richard Churchill, Georgia
Schooner Wolfe, Samuel Blow, St. Euſtatia
Brig Good-Intent, George Gould, Liſbon
Schooner Polly, James Dean, St. Euſtatia
Sloop Beaufain, Nathaniel Catlin, Montſerrat
Brig Jean, John Smith, Leith
Ship Judith, John Davies, London
11th. Schooner Unity, Daniel Bears, Grenada
Schooner Free-Maſon, William Barbut, Martinico
12th. Sloop Mary, Benjamin Hinſon, Jamaica
Brig Lord Dungannon, Robert Montgomery, Belfaſt
Ship Vaughan, Benjamin Davis, St. Kitts
13th. Brig Betſey, Lawrence Farrell, New-York
Sloop Sally, Borden Chaſe, Rhode-Iſland
Schooner Indian-Land, Abraham Vauchier, Sunbury
Brig Neptune, William Froſt, London

Feb. ENTRIES OUTWARD. *For*

11th. Sloop Jamaica Packet, Francis Dickinſon, Jamaica
Ship Wolfe, John Pearce, Liſbon
Brig Diſpatch, John Guilbert, Figura
Snow Haughton, Richard Godſhall, Ditto
12th. Ship Sampſon, Miles Cleaver, Briſtol
13th. Brig Jean, John Smith, Leith

Feb. CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE. *For*

9th. Snow Goſport, Francis Stanfield, Cape-Fear
Sloop Ann, Richard Barker, St. Auguſtine
10th. Snow Hero, Peter Robinſon, Cape-Fear
12th. Brig Jenny, Timothy Harriſon, Barcelona
Brig Hawke, George Beſt, Liſbon
Ship Minerva, John Spurrier, Goſport
Ship Ann, William Ward, jun. Oporto
13th. Brig Jenny, James Nelſon, Antigua
Ship Charming Polly, William Taggart, Sal-Tortuga
Sloop Union, Noah Scovell, St. Kitts
15th. Sloop Sukey & Nancy, Joſiah Dickinſon, Jamaica
Schooner Endeavour, Veſpaſian Miller, Boſton

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN,

WANTS immediately, One Hundred and Fifty very ſtreight Pine Spars for Piles, to be delivered at his Wharf, from 6 to 8 Inches thick, and from 16 to 20 Feet long.

FINE BOHEA TEA,

At twenty-ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence per pound, lately imported and juſt opened, to be ſold, by

WILLIAM GREAVES,

At his ſtore, the corner of Tradd-ſtreet and the Bay, next door to Mr. Robert Wells's book-ſhop, and where he formerly lived. Likewiſe,

EXCEEDING fine hyſon tea, at ſix pounds ten ſhillings, and green tea, at two pounds ſifteen ſhillings, four feet croſs-cut ſaws, at three pounds five ſhillings, four feet and an half ditto, at four pounds ten ſhillings, four feet White's ditto, at ſix pounds, five feet croſs-cut ſaws, at five pounds, five feet and an half ditto, at five pounds ten ſhillings, ſix feet ditto, at ſix pounds, ſix feet beſt ditto, at nine pounds, ſix feet White's ditto, at twelve pounds, ſix feet and an half croſs-cut ſaws, at ſix pounds ten ſhillings, ſeven feet ditto, at ſeven pounds, ſeven feet beſt ditto, at eleven pounds, ſeven feet White's ditto, at fourteen pounds, ſeven feet pit ſaws, at ſeven pounds ten ſhillings, ſeven feet beſt ditto, at twelve pounds, ſeven feet White's ditto, at fifteen pounds, eight feet beſt ditto, at fourteen pounds, eight feet White's ditto, at eighteen pounds, all the above ſaws with handles and tillers compleat, exceeding good mill ſaws, at ten pounds ten ſhillings, White's ditto, at eleven pounds ten ſhillings, frame, tennant, pannel, band, and all other kind of ſaws, equally cheap; kitchen jacks, at ten pounds each, ſpeak ditto, at nineteen pounds; a few neat ſtoves, grates and chimney backs, blackſmiths bellows of all ſizes, nails, axes, locks, iron pots, frying pans, ſtilliards, copper and braſs ſcales and ſcale beams, hammers, pincers, nippers, gimblets and thumb latches of all ſorts and ſizes, pitch laddles, wolf, fox and beaver traps, chimney hooks, braſs, common and camp chaffing diſhes, copper waſhing kettles, braſs cocks, Dutch ovens; a great variety of table knives and forks, &c. with moſt other kind of ironmongery; quern ſtones, Briſtol beer, yellow, powder and ſtone oaker, Spaniſh brown, umber, Venetian red, whiting, Dutch and roſe pink, verdigreaſe, white vitriol; drab coloured plains, at ten ſhillings per yard; a large aſſortment of checks, ſtripes and Oſnabrugs, extra ſuperfine four thread breeches patterns of all colours, a few ermined cardinals, window curtains, lines and taſſels, and bed lace of all colours, ſaddlers lace, and chair reins; with a great variety of goods lately imported, to be ſold proportionably cheap as thoſe above ſpecified, for ready money, produce, or a ſhort credit. Exceeding good North-Carolina butter in kegs, from fifty to one hundred pounds each, and raiſins at 3/9 per pound.

TO BE SOLD,

A LEASE for fourteen years of the lot Number XVI, ſituate on the ſouth-ſide of the upper end of Queen-ſtreet, and meaſures 50 feet in front on ſaid ſtreet, and 90 in depth; it had lately built thereon, a coach and chair-houſe, with ſtables for ſix horſes, a room for oats, or other grain, and another for a groom to lodge in, with a large loft over all, for hay, or corn blades; in the yard, which is alſo newly and ſtrongly fenced in, is a well of good water. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the leaſe, or hire the coach and chair-houſes and ſtables, may apply to

CHARLES CROUCH.

N. B. At a ſmall expence the above may be converted into a dwelling-houſe.

CHARLES-TOWN, FEBRUARY 16.

SOME of the Northern Papers mention, that the FARMER's LETTERS, are ſaid to be wrote by the ingenious Author of the " Conſiderations on the Propriety of impoſing Taxes in the Colonies," publiſhed in the Time of the Stamp-Act.

The following Paragraph is under the London Head of December 18, " The Importation of Indian Corn, Duty free, is allowed for a limited Time.

On the 27th ult. in Lat. 30 N. and Long. 74 W. the Snow Tryton, John Anderſon, Maſter, from Madera for New-York, was ſpoke with by Captain Martin from Dundee.

The Dove, Harriſon, from Georgia, in whom went Paſſenger the Hon. Daniel Moore, Eſq; is arrived at Liverpool.

On Wedneſday laſt put in here, the Brig St. Peter, William Cawſey, Maſter, from London for Halifax, having on board about thirty Paſſengers: She had been at Sea upwards of 100 Days, and was blown off the Coaſt of Nova-Scotia.

The ſame Day George Burns and Thomas Grey, convicted for robbing and barbarouſly treating Mr. Scott, as mentioned in this Paper of the ſecond Inſtant, were hanged according to their Sentence. Arthur Sikes and Ephraim Jones, convicted for the ſame Crime; together with Jonathan Clarke alias McConnel, condemned at October Seſſions for ſtealing Negroes, have all received his Majeſty's moſt gracious and free Pardon.

Yeſterday the Negro Villain Cain, who in Auguſt 1764, attacked and wounded his Maſter Mr. Iſaac McPherſon, &c. (mentioned in this Gazette of the 19th ult.) was brought to Town under a Guard of Soldiers from Fort Prince-George, Keeowee; and 'tis hoped, will ſoon meet with his Deſerts.

The ſame Day the Match between Samuel Elliott, Eſqr's Horſe Daffodil, and Mr. Thomas Nightingale's Horſe Shadow, as mentioned in our laſt, was run at Newmarket Courſe, and won by the latter.

' The honourable the commiſſioners of his majeſty's cuſtoms for America have given orders that none of the monies ariſing from that branch of the revenue, ſince the 10th of October laſt, are to be remitted to Great-Britain. We hear the ſaid monies are to be iſſued in America, which muſt be of great advantage to the colonies, all complaining of the want of a ſufficient circulation.'

DIED.] Mr. Richard Downes, jun. Merchant, of Dorcheſter.

☞ For London Intelligence, &c. and Advertiſements that have been once inſerted, ſee the Addition to this Day's Gazette.

JAMES McCALL,

HAS just imported in the London, Captain Curling, and the Mary, Captain Gordon, from London, and the Indian King, Captain Baker, from Briſtol, a large ſupply of GOODS, amongſt a great variety of other articles, are,

A FRESH aſſortment of garden ſeeds, peaſe, beans, flower roots and trees; a very neat chaiſe on ſteel ſprings, beſt Carolina hoes, falling axes, ſplitting wedges, paving, rice and flour ſieves, whips, croſs-cut, tennant and compaſs ſaws, ſetts and files, gimblets, ſpike ditto, chiſels, H. HL. *hooks and hinges, table and deſk ditto, bolts, tacks, brads and clout nails, chaffing diſhes, fadirons, braſs ſcales and weights, braſs warming pans, curry combs, iron ſcewers, lathing hammers and trowels, latches and catches, dowling bits, drawing knives, pad, ſtock, box, deſk and cupboard locks, thread, cotton and worſted hoſe, patent ſilk ditto, ſilk and worſted breeches patterns, black ſilk cravats; a great variety of ſong books; a fine collection of very humerous and entertaining ditto, a compleat ſett merchants books, claſped, &c. a great variety of the neweſt faſhion paper hangings, pot, foolſcape, ſuperfine royal, Kentcape, ſmall hard cartridge, wrapping royal and marble paper, very beſt quills, black and red ſealing wax, ſand boxes, blank books, and black lead pencils, mens neat ſhoes, &c. horn, ivory and box combs and bruſhes, ſingle and double powder boxes and puffs, ſhaving boxes, bruſhes and ſoap, beſt double diſtilled lavender and honey water, London roſe water, beſt Durham muſtard, ſyrup, capitaire, Godfrey's cordial, Britiſh oil, Steuten's elixir, Scott's pills, Hooper's female ditto, eau de luce, Turlington's balſam, ſcented marble waſh balls, and boxes chimreal ditto, pomatum, court plaſter, tooth bruſhes, lip ſalve, blacking balls, rapper and Straſburgh ſnuff, ſcented and plain hair powder, Poland ſtarch, fig and powder blue, ſpermaceti, all which with Northward, Weſt-India and Jamaica rum, muſcovada and loaf ſugar, coffee, tea and chocolate, ſhip, water, milk and butter bread, ſuperfine flour in barrels and kegs, bar iron, &c. &c. he will ſell reaſonable at his ſtore in Tradd-ſtreet, next door to Meſſrs. Atkins and Weſton.*

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Archibald Starrat, deceaſed, are deſired to make the ſame known by the firſt day of January, 1769, as part of ſaid eſtate will be then remitted to the heirs in Ireland, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid deceaſed.

ANNE STARRAT, Executrix.
11 m. JOSIAS ALLSTON, Executor.

IMPORTED in the London, Captain Curling;

ONE hundred and twenty pieces of fine Iriſh oſnabrugs, and about fifty pieces of 3-4th wide dowlas, in quality inferior to none, and in price from Ten to Fifteen Pounds the piece, each 32 yards long; a large aſſortment of Iriſh linens, cotton and linen checks and ſtripes; a very great variety of printed cottons, the neweſt patterns for gowns, with thread and cotton ſtockings, ſome Ruſſia ſheeting, clouting diaper, and other articles bought of the manufacturers with caſh, and with that advantage of purchaſe will be ſold conſiderably under the common advance, at JOHN DAVIES's ſtore in Beadon's-alley.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS,

TO be let on Intereſt, with good perſonal Security.—Enquire of the Printer.

FOR JAMAICA,
THE BRIGANTINE
CAROLINA-SOCIETY,
CLEMENT CONYERS, Maſter;

FOR freight or paſſage (having good accommodations) apply to ſaid maſter on board, at Eveleigh's wharf, or to
JOSIAH SMITH, jun.

TO BE SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A VERY valuable young negro fellow, belonging to Mr. James Poyas, who being now ſettled in London, is the only reaſon of ſaid negro's being ſold; he has hitherto proved a very ſober, honeſt, and uſeful fellow, and would be very ſuitable to tend either about a ſtore or family buſineſs.—Alſo to be ſold, being juſt imported from Jamaica, rum, muſcovado ſugar, and a few bags of pimento.

JOSIAH SMITH, jun.

DARBY PENDERGRASS,

INFORMS his friends and cuſtomers, that he has moved from Meeting-ſtreet to the Bay, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mrs. Walker, and next door to Captain Reid, where he carries on the taylor's buſineſs as uſual, and has likewiſe an aſſortment of ſuperfine cloths, trimmings, and other materials fit for his buſineſs, lately imported from England, and bought for ready money: He will be much obliged to thoſe gentlemen who will employ him, and they may depend on having their work done in the neateſt and beſt manner, and at a very moderate price.

N. B. He has to ſell for caſh, good Bohea Tea, at 25*s.* per pound, womens black calimanco and everlaſting ſhoes, at 27*s.* 6*d.*, plain and flowered gauze, black Barcelona handkerchiefs, chints, cottons, calicoes, and ſundry other articles very cheap. 6 w.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, on Wedneſday the 9th of March 1768, at the plantation of the late Mr. RALPH BAILEY, deceaſed, on Ediſto-Iſland;

ALL the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of a parcel of very valuable SLAVES, a ſtock of horſes, cattle and ſheep, two canoes, houſhold furniture, &c. The conditions of the ſale is caſh for all ſums under FIFTY POUNDS, and all above credit will be given to the firſt of January 1769, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity, the property not to be altered 'till the conditions are complied with. All perſons that have any demands on the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to deliver them in, and ſuch as are indebted, muſt make payment by the day of ſale.

ELIZABETH BAILEY, Adminiſtratrix.
BENJAMIN JENKINS, Adminiſtrator.

JOHN & SARAH CRANE,

TAYLOR and MANTUA-MAKER, from LONDON;
(With their names in gold letters over the door)
On Burn's wharf, oppoſite Mr. Tuke's tavern, and next door to Meſſrs. Bothwell and Robinſon, peruke-makers;

TAKE this method of informing the public, that thoſe gentlemen and ladies who ſhall pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done diligently, in the neateſt manner, neweſt faſhion, and on the moſt reaſonable terms, in their different branches.

N. B. Mrs. Crane likewiſe makes hats, bonnets, cloaks, cardinals, capuchins, childrens ſlips and jumps, in a compleat manner, and make no doubt of giving general content.

TO BE SOLD by EDWARD LIGHTWOOD, *in Tradd-ſtreet,*

BARBADOS TAR in bottles or jugs, alſo, a jug of gunuine balſam Capivi, about ſixteen and an half pounds weight, rum of all ſorts, Madera wine by the gallon, or dozen, beſt muſcovado and clayed ſugar, molaſſes, vinegar, oil, turpentine, cedar-berry ſyrup and honey; fine flour, milk and water bread in kegs, ſhip bread in barrels, excellent BRANDY and GIN.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Houſe and Lot the Corner of King and Moore-Streets, occupied at preſent by Mr. Vincent Simmons. Alſo another Lot fronting on Moore-ſtreet, between Land of Dr. Chalmers and the above Lot. Likewiſe a Lot fronting Weſt on King-ſtreet, South on Moore-ſtreet, joining Eaſtward on Land of Mr. Alexander Peronneau, and North on Mr. Kelteſon. The whole of the above Lands will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may ſuit the Purchaſers. For further Particulars, enquire of DANIEL CANNON, and THOMAS DOUGHTY. *February* 13, 1768.

AS the ſubſcriber intends to remove to Charles-Town, he will diſpoſe of his plantation, known by the name of BEACH-HILL, containing 365 acres (30 of which is cleared, and 20 newly and properly fenced in) it produced laſt year near 20 buſhels of corn to a ſingle acre, but is rather more fitting for rice or indico; ſituate about a mile from a landing on Wando river, a mile and an half from Mr. Fogarty's ferry, and about twelve miles from Charles-Town; there is on ſaid plantation a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barn, convenient out-houſes, and a garden, alſo a conſiderable quantity of ſawing ſtuff. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may apply in St. Thomas's pariſh to
THOMAS MARTIN SANDERS.

TO BE SOLD by the Subſcriber,

HIS valuable plantation on Gooſe-Creek, containing one thouſand acres of land, about two hundred of it fine cypreſs ſwamp and marſh-land, and a quantity of very good pine, fit for ſawing and making of bricks, having ſix landing places on ſaid plantation, 22 miles from Charles-Town, has two dwelling-houſes, with, all other neceſſary buildings on it. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the above place, muſt apply to tbetf. THOMAS SMITH.

JUST imported in the London, Captain Curling, from London;

A COMPLEAT aſſortment of garden, flower and graſs SEEDS, garden tools, &c. he has alſo a great collection of FRUIT TREES, propogated from the beſt kinds England and Carolina afford, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms at his houſe on Trott's Point, where Gentlemen may be ſupplied with collections of ſeeds, or plants of flowering trees and ſhrubs, the produce of this province, by
JOHN WATSON.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,

In Broad-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Lockwood's, watch-maker, &c. hath received per conſignment, for ſale;

CHOICE old port, London Madera, and claret in bottles, rich old Mountain in bottles and caſks, which will be ſold on very reaſonable terms.

BETTY WISE, SOLE TRADER,

HAS juſt imported in the Queen Charlotte, Captain Chamberling, from London;

A SMALL and neat Aſſortment of Millinery GOODS, which ſhe will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms, at the Shop lately occupied by Doctor Nathaniel Bulline, in Tradd-ſtreet.

JUST imported in the ſhip Bacchus, Daniel Jackſon, Maſter, from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM HARROP,

At a ſtore in Tradd-ſtreet, lately poſſeſſed by Mr. John Edwards, oppoſite Beadon's-Alley;

AN aſſortment of dry goods, conſiſting of 3-4th, 10 and 11 nail checks and check handkerchiefs, bed bunts and furniture checks, 7-8th linen and cotton checks and ſtripes, Dutch hollands, ſilk and gauze handkerchiefs, blue Oſnabrugs, ſail canvas, velvets, counterpanes, fuſtians, jeans, a quantity of nails, and ſundry other ironmongery, with moſt kinds of plantation tools; a large quantity of Yorkſhire plains, from 35*s.* to 45*s.* per yard, ſome earthen ware, bottled beer; with ſundry articles of braſiery and pewter, all which will be ſold at EIGHT for ONE.

In order to make a diviſion of the eſtate of Joſeph Ladſon, ſenior, deceaſed, will be ſold at Aſhepoo, the eight day of March next, if a fair day, if not, the next fair day after;

A PARCEL of very good field ſlaves for caſh, the property not to be altered until the caſh is paid; the creditors, and thoſe that have any kind of lawful demands on the eſtate, are deſired to make them known at the day of ſale, to ISAAC LADSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of five hundred and ſeventy-four acres of land at the Saltcatcher, joining to lands of Mr. James Rowlain; half of which conſiſts of rich rice ſwamp, the other half exceeding fine land for corn, indico, &c. &c. Whoever is inclinable to purchaſe, may ſee the original grant, and a true plat of the ſame, by applying, oppoſite to the New-England Meeting, to
WILLIAM FAIR.

N. B. The land will be warranted free of all Quit-rents.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, at the houſe of the late Abraham Warſhing, deceaſed, in St. Philip's pariſh, on Saturday the 29th of February inſtant, at ten o'clock in the morning;

A NEGRO wench, three horſes, a parcel of pewter plates and diſhes, ſome braſs candleſticks, chairs, copper tea kettles, ſeveral iron pots, ſome feather beds, two ſaddles, four cheſts, and a horſe chair and harneſs.

CASPAR WARSHING, Executor.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THOMAS PARR, of the province aforeſaid, who is in cuſtody of the Provoſt-Marſhal, upon *Meſne Proceſs*, at the ſuit of ROBERT WAUD, having petitioned the honourable the juſtices of the court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the benefit of the act made for the relief of inſolvent debtors: IT IS ORDERED, that the ſaid ROBERT WAUD, and all others to whom the ſaid petitioner is anywiſe indebted, be, and they are hereby ſummoned, and have notice, to appear at the uſual place of judicature, at the firſt ſitting of the court of Common Pleas, or General Seſſions, which ſhall happen three months after the publication hereof, to ſhew cauſe, if any they can, why the ſaid petitioner ſhould not have the prayer of his petition granted.

D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.
Pleas-Office, February 15, 1768.

To be ſold by public ſale, at the deceaſed Dr. WILLIAM PILLANS's *plantation at Parrysburgh, on Thurſday the 17th of March* 1768;

A SMALL number of healthy NEGROES, moſtly young and this Country born; all the Cattle, Horſes, Hogs, and Plantation Tools; a parcel of Corn, Rough Rice, &c. The Conditions of the ſaid Sale will be Cash, and the property not to be altered until the Terms are complied with.

ISAAC HAYNE,
JOHN SIMPSON,
ROBERT MACKENZIE, jun. } Executors.

AS little or no regard has been paid to our former adverteſements, we now for the laſt time, give notice to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of Dr. *William Pillans*, deceaſed, that unleſs payment is immediately made to us, or otherwiſe ſettled to our ſatisfaction, they will, without exception, be put into an attorney's hands; and therefore we hope all concerned will avail themſelves of this notice.

ISAAC HAYNE,
JOHN SIMPSON,
ROBERT MACKENZIE, jun. } Executors.

N. B. Such as have not given in their accounts againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to do it before the firſt of March next.

WANTED, two or three Children Boarders by the Year. Any Perſon in the Country, may treat with me by Letter, or perſonally in Archdale-ſtreet, near the Brew-Houſe on the Green, being as pleaſant a Situation as any in Town, by ELIZABETH HOLSON.

Imported in the Brig Jane, John Smith, *Maſter, from* Leith,

LARGE Scots Coals, Bell's ale, barley, a ſmall quantity of claret, chimney grates, pickled herrings, two genteel riding chairs, coloured threads, linens, fuſtians, checks; and a few kegs of oatmeal, which will be ſold very cheap by the quantity for caſh. Enquire of Meſſrs. *Johnſon* and *Simpſon* on the bay, or at a ſtore on Mr. Burn's new wharf, of JOHN SMITH.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of David Cheney, of Savannah river, are deſired to pay their reſpective debts by the firſt of March next, and thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate is indebted, are requeſted to ſend in their accounts properly atteſted, by that day, to
JAMES M'CLELAND, Executor.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber at Wappoo, a negro boy, named CATO, formerly the property of James Starland, at Stono, about ſixteen years of age, ſlim made, ſpeaks good Engliſh; had on when he went away, a green jacket and trowſers. Whoever delivers him to the warden of the work-houſe, ſhall have Five Pounds reward. From the ſame place was ſtolen a canoe, about twenty-three feet long, and four feet wide of the beam, rows with five oars, has been paid over the bottom with Spaniſh brown, and weather beaten in the inſide. Two Dollars reward will be given for her, on delivery to the ſubſcriber, or to Edward Fenwicke, Eſq; in Charles-Town.
JOHN M'ILLRAITH.

BROUGHT TO THE WORK-HOUSE.

July 22, 1767. A new Negro fellow, calls himſelf *Belfaſt*, and ſays his maſter's name is *Bobby*; he is about five feet ſix inches high, full faced, and has the mark of a ſhot on his left thigh, which he ſaid was done by his maſter; has on an old white Negro cloth jacket and yellow breeches; and was taken up at Mr. Ball's plantation, Silk-Hope.

September 30. A Negro wench of the Angola country, who calls herſelf JENNY, but can't tell her maſter's name; ſhe is a ſhort wench, of a yellow complexion, with very ſmall breaſts; ſhe has on an old white Negro cloth wrapper and petticoat. Taken up at Mr. Waring's plantation at Beach-Hill.

November 8. A Negro fellow of the Yallunka country, calls himſelf *Dick*, and his Maſter's BILLY HAZZARD, he is 5 feet 7 inches high, full faced, his ears bored, teeth filed, a pretty long beard, and his country marks on his right arm; has on a white Negro cloth rapper and trowſers. Taken up at William M'Laughlin's plantation at Ponpon.

December 6. A negro fellow of the Angola country, calls himſelf JEFFRY, ſays his old maſter's name was *John Williams*, and died in Georgia, but the reſt of the negroes being ſeized, he run-away to go to his young maſter in North-Carolina, whoſe name is *William Williams*; he is four feet eleven inches high, full faced, about 40 years of age, and has on an old camblet jacket and black everlaſting breeches. Taken up at Cuckhold's creek, Combahee.

January 16, 1768. A negro fellow, who calls himſelf TITUS, was born in Jamaica, ſays his maſter's name is JOSEPH DOBBINS, and lives at the Round O, and that his maſter caſtrated him and another, but the other dying, he run away; he has on his neck an iron collar with his maſter's name on it, alſo an iron on each leg. Taken up at Sheldon, and ſent down by Stephen Bull, Eſq.

Jan. 26. A negro fellow of the Congo country, calls himſelf BACCHUS, and his maſter's name Maſſey, who lives at Ponpon, he is five feet ſix inches high, upwards of 40 years of age, long beard, and of a yelloviſh complexion, has on old white negro cloth cloaths. Taken up at Aſhepoo.

RUN-away from the ſubſcriber about the beginning of May laſt, two Negro fellows, named EXETER, and TOPSAM: *Exeter* is about ſix feet high, pretty well made, of a yellow complexion, about thirty years of age; had on when he went away, a large iron on his left leg: *Topſam* is a ſtout well made fellow, about 28 years of age, and about five feet five inches high; had on when he went away, an iron on each leg, with three or four links of chain between, and cairres on his back the marks of an old offender; he has frequently run-away, and gone over to the plantation of one *Whitefields* at *Hobcaw*, where (it is ſuppoſed) he has been harboured for thirteen months at a time, and it is probable he may have now made over there again, (and carried *Exeter* with him) as he has a father there named *Briſtol*, who did belong to the ſaid *Whitefields*, and formerly to the eſtate of *William Allen*, to which eſtate the ſaid *Topſam* did formerly belong. Any perſon taking up ſaid fellows, and delivering them to the Warden of the Work-houſe, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS for each. And any perſon giving information of their being harboured, if by a white perſon, ſhall receive a reward of FIFTY POUNDS, to be paid on conviction of the offender.

Auguſt 3, 1767. JOHN CATTELL, ſon of Peter.

ALL Kinds of Blanks uſed in this Province, may be had of the Printer.

property acquired with so much pain and hazard, should be disposed of by * none but themselves—or to use the beautiful and emphatic language of the sacred scriptures, "that they should sit every man under his vine, and under his fig tree, AND NONE SHOULD MAKE THEM AFRAID. †

Can any man of candour and knowledge deny, that these institutions, from an affinity between *Great-Britain* and her colonies, that sufficiently secures their dependance upon her? Or that for her to levy taxes upon them, is to reverse the nature of things? Or that she can pursue such a measure, without reducing them to a state of vassalage?

If any person cannot conceive the supremacy of *Great-Britain* to exist, without the power of laying taxes to levy money upon us, the history of the colonies and of *Great-Britain* since their settlement will prove the contrary. He will there find the amazing advantages arising to her from them—the constant exercise of her supremacy—and their filial submission to it, without a single rebellion, or even the thought of one, from their first emigration to this moment—and all these things have happened, without an instance of *Great-Britain* laying taxes to levy money upon them.

How many *British* authors ‡ have demonstrated that the present wealth, power, and glory of their country are founded upon these colonies? As constantly as streams tend to the ocean, have they been pouring the fruits of all their labours, into their mother's lap. Good Heaven! And shall a total oblivion of former tenderneſſes and blessings be spread over the minds of a wise people, by the sordid acts of intriguing men, who covering their selfish projects under pretence of public good, first enrage their countrymen into a frenzy of passion, and then advance their own influence and interest, by gratifying that passion, which they themselves have basely excited?

Hitherto *Great-Britain* has been contented with her prosperity. Moderation has been the rule of her conduct. But now a generous and humane people, that so often has protected the liberty of *strangers*, is inflamed into an attempt to tear a privilege from her own children, which, if executed, must, in their opinion, sink them into slaves: And for what? For a pernicious power, not necessary to her, as her own experience may convince her; but horribly dreadful and detestable to them.

It seems extremely probable, that when cool, dispassionate posterity shall consider the affectionate intercourse, the reciprocal benefits, and the unsuspecting confidence, that have subsisted between these colonies and their parent country for such a length of time, they will execrate with the bittereſt curses the infamous memory of those men, whose pestilential ambition unnecessarily, wantonly, first opened the sources of civil discord between them; first turned their love into jealousy; and first taught these provinces, filled with grief and anxiety, to inquire, "*Meus ubi materna est.*"

Where is maternal affection.

A FARMER.

---

* *The power of taxing themselves was the privileges of which the* English *were*, WITH REASON, PARTICULARLY JEALOUS. Hume's *history of* England. † *Mic.* iv. 4.

‡ *It has been said in the house of commons, when complaints have been made of the decay of trade to any part of Europe, "That such things were not worth regard, as* Great-Britain *was poſſeſt of colonies that could consume more of her manufactures than she was able to supply them with."*

"*As the case now stands, we shall shew that the* plantations *are a spring of* wealth *to this nation, that they* work *for us, that their treasure* centers all here, *and that the laws have tied them fast enough to us; so that it must be through our own fault and mismanagement, if they become independent of* England." DAVENANT on the plantation trade.

"*It is better that the islands should be supplied from the Northern colonies than from* England; *for this reason, the provisions we might send to* Barbados, Jamaica, *&c. would be unimproved product of the earth, as grain of all kinds, or such product where there is little got by the improvement, as malt, salt, beef, and pork; indeed, the exportation of salt fish thither would be more advantageous, but the goods which we send to the* Northern Colonies, *are such, whose* improvement *may be justly said one with another to be near four-fifths of the value of the* whole commodity, *as apparel, houshold furniture, and many other things.* Idem.

"New-England *is the most prejudicial plantation to the kingdom of* England; *and yet, to do right to that most industrious* English *colony, I must confeſs, that though we lose by their unlimited trade with other foreign plantations, yet we are very great gainers by their direct trade to and from* Old England. *Our yearly exportations of* English *manufactures, malt and other goods, from hence thither, amounting, in my opinion, to* ten times *the value of what is imported from thence; which calculation I do not make at random, but upon* mature consideration, *and, peradventure, upon as* much experience in this very trade, *as any other person will pretend to; and therefore, whenever reformation of our correspondency in trade with that people shall be thought on, it will, in my poor judgment, require* GREAT TENDERNESS, *and* VERY SERIOUS CIRCUMSPECTION."

Sir JOSIAH CHILD's discourse on trade.

"*Our plantations spend mostly our* English *manufactures, and those* of all sorts almost imaginable, *in* egregious quantities, *and employ near* two thirds of all our *English* shipping; *so that we have* more people *in* England, *by reason of our plantations in* America. Idem.

Sir JOSIAH CHILD *says, in another part of his work, "that not more than fifty families are maintained in* England *by the refining of sugar." From whence, and what* Davenant *says, it is plain, that the advantages here said to be derived from the plantations by* England, *must be meant chiefly of the continental colonies.*

"*I shall sum up my whole remarks on our* American *colonies, with this observation, that as they are a certain annual revenue of several millions sterling to their mother-country, they ought carefully to be protected, duly encouraged, and every opportunity that presents, improved for their increment and advantage, as every one they can possibly reap, must at least return to us with interest.*"

BEAWES's Lex merc. red.

"*We may safely advance, that our trade and navigation are greatly increased by our colonies, and that they really are a source of treasure and naval power to this kingdom, since* they work for us, *and* their treasure centers here. *Before their settlement, our manufactures were few, and those but indifferent; the number of* English *merchants very small, and the whole shipping of the nation much inferior to what now belongs to the Northern colonies only.* These are certain facts. *But since their establishment, our condition has altered for the better, almost to a degree beyond credibility.—Our* MANUFACTURES *are prodigiously increased, chiefly by the demand for them in the plantations, where they* AT LEAST TAKE OFF ONE HALF, *and supply us with many valuable commodities for exportation, which is as great an emolument to the mother kingdom, as to the plantations themselves.*"

POSTLETHWAIT's univ. dict. of trade and commerce.

"*Most of the nations of* Europe *have interfered with us, more or less, in divers of our staple manufactures, within half a century, not only in our woollen, but in our lead and tin manufactures, as well as our fisheries.*" Idem.

"*The inhabitants of our colonies, by carrying on a trade with their* foreign neighbours, *do not only occasion* a greater quantity of the goods and merchandizes of Europe being sent from hence to them, *and a greater quantity of the product of* America *to be sent from them hither,* which would otherwise be carried from, and brought to Europe by foreigners, *but an increase of the seamen and navigation in these parts, which is of great strength and security, as well as of great advantage to our plantations in general. And though* some of our colonies *are not only for preventing the* importation of all goods of the same species they produce, *but suffer particular planters to* keep great runs of land in their possession uncultivated, *with design to prevent new settlements, whereby they imagine the prices of their commodities may be affected; yet if it be considered, that the markets of* Great-Britain *depend on the markets of* ALL Europe in general, *and that the* European *markets* in general *depend on the proportion between the* annual consumption *and the* whole quantity *of each species* annually produced *by* ALL nations; *it must follow, that whether we or foreigners are the producers,* carriers, *importers and exporters of* American *produce, yet their respective prices in* each colony *(the difference of freight, customs and importations considered) will always bear proportion to the* general consumption *of the* whole quantity *of each sort,* produced in all colonies, *and* in all parts, *allowing only for the usual contingencies that trade and commerce, agriculture and manufactures, are liable to in all countries.*" Idem.

"*It is certain, that from the very time Sir* Walter Raleigh, *the father of our* English *colonies, and his associates, first projected these establishments, there have been persons who have found an interest, in misrepresenting, or lessening the value of them.—The attempts were called chimerical and dangerous.—Afterwards many malignant suggestions were made about sacrificing so many* Englishmen *to the obstinate desire of settling colonies in countries which then produced very little advantage. But as these difficulties were gradually surmounted, those complaints vanished. No sooner were* these *lamentations over, but* others *arose in their stead: when it could be no longer said, that the colonies were* useless, *it was alledged that they were not* useful enough *to their mother-country; that, while we were loaded with taxes, they were absolutely free; that the* planters *lived like* Princes, *while the inhabitants of* England *laboured hard for a tolerable subsistence.*" Idem.

"*Before the settlement of these colonies,*" *says* Postlethwait, "*our manufactures were few, and those but indifferent. In those days we had not only our naval stores, but our ships from our neighbours.*—Germany *furnished us with all things made of metal, even to nails. Wine, paper, linens, and a thousand other things came from* France. Portugal *supplied us with sugar; all the products of* America *were poured into us from* Spain; *and the* Venetians *and* Genoese *retailed to us the commodities of the* East-Indies, *at their own price.*"

"*If it be asked, whether foreigners for what goods they take of us, do not pay on* that consumption *a greater portion of our taxes? It is admited they do.*

POSTLETHWAIT's Great-Britain's true System.

"*If we are afraid that one day or other the colonies will revolt; and set up for themselves, as some seem to apprehend, let us not* drive *them to a* necessity *to* feel *themselves independent of us; as they* will *do, the moment they perceive that* they can be supplied with all things from within themselves, *and do not need our assistance. If we would keep them still dependent upon the mother country, and in some respects* subservient *to their* views *and welfare; let us make it their* INTEREST *always to be so.*" TUCKER on trade.

"*Our colonies, while they have* English *blood in their veins, and have relations in* England, *and* WHILE THEY CAN GET BY TRADING WITH US, *the* stronger *and* greater they *grow, the* more *this* crown *and* kingdom *will* get *by them; and nothing but such an arbitrary power as shall make them desperate can bring them to rebel.*"

DAVENANT on the plantation trade.

"*The Northern Colonies are not upon the same footing as those of the South; and having a worse soil to improve, they must find the recompence some other way, which only can be in property and dominion. Upon which score, any innovations in the form of government there, should be cautiously examined, for fear of entering upon measures, by which the industry of the inhabitants be quite discouraged.* 'Tis ALWAYS UNFORTUNATE *for a people, either by* CONSENT *or upon* COMPULSION, *to depart from their* PRIMITIVE INSTITUTIONS, *and* THOSE FUNDAMENTALS, *by which they were* FIRST UNITED TOGETHER." Idem.

"*All wise states will well consider how to preserve the advantages arising from colonies, and avoid the evils. And I conceive that there can be but* TWO *ways in nature to hinder them from throwing off their dependence; one to keep it out of their* POWER, *and the* OTHER *out of their* will. *The first must be by* force; *and the* latter, *by* using them well, *and keeping them employed in such productions, and making such manufactures, as will support themselves and families comfortably,* and procure them wealth too, *and at least not prejudice their mother country.*

Force *can never be used effectually to answer the end,* without destroying the colonies themselves. *Liberty and encouragement are necessary to carry people thither, and to keep them together when they are there; and violence will hinder both. Any body of troops considerable enough to awe them, and keep them in subjection, under the direction too of a needy governor, often sent thither to make his fortune, and at such a distance from any application for redress, will soon put an end to all planting, and leave the country to the soldiers alone, and if it did not,* would eat up all the profit of the colony. *For this reason, arbitrary countries have not been equally successful in planting colonies with free ones; and what they have done in that kind, has either been by force at a vast expence,* or by departing from the nature of their government, *and* giving such privileges to planters *as were* denied to their other subjects. *And I dare say, that a few prudent laws, and a little prudent conduct, would soon give us far the greatest share of the riches of all* America, *perhaps drive many of other nations out of it, or into our colonies for shelter.*

There are so many exigencies *in all states,* so many foreign wars, *and* domestic disturbances, *that these colonies* CAN NEVER WANT OPPORTUNITIES, *if they watch for them,* to do what they shall find their interest to do; *and therefore we ought to take all the precautions in our power, that it shall never be* their interest *to act against that of their native country; an evil which can in otherwise be averted, than by keeping them* fully employed *in such trades* as will encrease their own, *as well as our wealth; for it is much to be feared, if we do not find employment for them, they may find it for us. The interest of the mother country, is always to keep them dependent, and so employed; and it requires, all her address to do it; and it is certainly more* easily *and* effectually *done by* gentle *and* insensible *methods, than by* power alone." CATO's letters.

[For the FARMER's sixth Letter, see the second Page.]

BOSTON, DECEMBER 28.

IT is now agreed on all hands, that much the greater part of what we import from Britain, are not necessaries, but such superfluities as that the laying aside the use and consumption of them to save our country from the ruin impending, can hardly be termed *self-denial.*

Monday last by a well-regulated Fahrenheit's Thermometer the mercury was 8 degrees below 0, which was one degree colder than any time last year.

JANUARY 4. The senior class of scholars at the university in Cambridge, have unanimously agreed to take their degrees next commencement, dress'd altogether in the manufactures of this country.—A resolution which reflects the highest honour on that seat of learning.

JANUARY 11. We have the pleasure to inform the public, that several of his Majesty's Council, and many of the House of Representatives, now sitting, appear compleatly cloathed in the manufactures of this country; a number of the clergy are also cloathed, and cloathing themselves therewith.—Such examples cannot fail to excite the imitation of all others, at a time when it is universally agreed, that the political salvation of this continent depends upon promoting frugality and manufactures.

Last week a gentleman at Scituate sent up here fifteen samples of different kinds of cloth manufactured there, consisting of broad cloths, serges, tammies, shalloons, cambletts, figured stuffs, &c. which are said, by good judges, to be superior in quality to any of the sort usually imported from abroad.

William Wooten, Esq; one of the inspectors-general of his Majesty's customs, and Henry Green, Esq; of Nova-Scotia, came passengers in Captain Ford, who arrived last Monday from Halifax.

We hear that the honourable commissioners of his Majesty's customs for America, have appointed Gamaliel Smithurst, Esq; comptroller for the port of Halifax in Nova-Scotia.

We hear there is now depending in the General Court a bill for preventing any person from practising physick or surgery, until he has undergone a proper examination.

NEWPORT, (Rhode-Island) JANUARY 18.

Within eighteen Months past, 437 Yards of Cloth, and thirty-six Pair of Stockings, have been spun and knit in the Family of Mr. James Nixon, of this Town.

Another Family in Town, within four Years past, hath manufactured 980 Yards of Woollen and Linen Cloth, viz. in 1764, 340 Yards; in 1765 and 1766, 500 Yards; and in 1767, 140 Yards; besides two Coverlids and two Bedticks, and all the Stocking Yarn for the Family. Not a Skein was put out of the House to be spun, but the whole performed in the Family.

These Instances of Industry are mentioned with a View to demonstrate, how very easy it will be for these Colonies, in a short Time, to be independent of any other Country, for Cloathing; and at the same Time to excite others to imitate Examples so highly beneficial to themselves and the Community.

JANUARY 25. The General Assembly of New-York, on the 21st ult. passed an Act, entitled, An Act for making a further Provision of Fifteen Hundred Pounds for furnishing his Majesty's Troops quartered in that Colony, with Necessaries; without any Amendment.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 24.

On Tuesday last the Lady of his Excellency General Gage, was delivered of twins, (a son and daughter) at his house in this city.

On Monday the 21st instant, his Excellency the Governor issued a proclamation, offering a reward of fifty pounds, for a discovery of the author or authors of some seditious papers lately dispersed about this city.

JANUARY 18. On Monday 21st December, the society for promoting arts, &c. held a meeting, when a premium of £.10 was adjudged to Thomas Young, of Oyster Bay, for the largest nursery of apple-trees, being 27,123.

A letter signed Mercator, proposing the further encouragement of the linen manufactory, was read, much approved of, and refered for further consideration.

A letter from Thomas Taylor, was read, solliciting the society's assistance to enable him to carry on the business of flax-dressing, and refered to next meeting.

Certificates from Joshua Clark and Francis Furnier, of Suffolk County, that from the year 1762, to the first of April 1767, the first had set 3200 vines, and the other 1551 vines, was refered to two of the members, to give their assistance in procuring them the premium from the London society.

Philip P. Schuyler, Esq; being present at the meeting, informed them, that he had erected a flax-mill at Saratoga in the year 1767, and delivered to the society a calculation of the difference of the work done by the mill and by the hand in the same time; whereupon they adjudged a medal to Mr. Schuyler, and returned to him their thanks for executing so useful a design in the province.

The committee appointed at a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of New-York, on Wednesday the 19th day of December last, to consider of the expediency of entering into measures to promote frugality and industry, and employ the poor; do give this public notice, That they will be ready to make their report upon the matters recommended to them on Monday evening next, at 5 o'clock, at Bolton and Singel's, near the exchange, and the inhabitants are desired then and there to attend, in order to receive and consider the same.

As a farther specimen of the practicability of manufacturing our own cloaths in this country, we can assure the public of the following persons in Woodbridge in New-Jersey, making in their respective Families, within the year past, both woollen and linen of their own raising, the quantities following, viz. Mr. Isaac Freeman, 599 yards, Mr. James Smith, 567 yards, and Mr. Nat. Heard, 414 yards.

Letters by the packet acquaint us, that there are three new governments to be established on this continent, viz. Detroit, Ohio, and the Illinois; that the ministry stood firm, but that our friend Mr. Grenville, was very diligent in procuring all the interest possible against the colonies; and that the Dutch were about ceding some part of their dominions in the Indies to the King of Prussia.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, at his Office in Elliott-street.

SUPPLEMENT to the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE, and COUNTRY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1768. No. 115. [Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-ſtreet.]

DAVID MAULL & JOHN WOOD,
TAYLORS, from LONDON;

TAKE this Method of acquainting their Friends in particular, and the public in general, that they carry on the Taylors Buſineſs in all its Branches, at their Shop in Church-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. Thomas Laughton Smith's Store, and oppoſite to Mr. Iſaac Huger, where all Gentlemen who chuſe to favour us with their Cuſtom, may depend on being ſerved in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion, with quickeſt Diſpatch, on the following Terms, viz.

	£.
To making a full trimmed Cloth Suit,	12
To making a half trimmed Suit, lappelled, and Dragoon Sleeve, bound or not,	10
To making a plain Suit of Cloth,	8
To making a full trimmed Suit, laced and lapelled,	18
To making a plain Suit, bound Edges and Holes,	10
To making a half trimmed Suit of Genoa Velvet,	12
But if full trimmed,	15
To a plain Suit, ditto,	10
To making a plain Suit of Hair-ſhag,	10
To making a Surtout Coat,	5
To making a Huſſar Cloak,	7
To making a Captain's Suit, for the Artillery,	10
To making the Privates ditto,	9
To making a Captain's Suit, for the Light Infantry,	16
To the Serjeants ditto,	14
To the Privates ditto,	12

And all other ſingle Garments in Proportion.

N. B. They engage to take back every Article from a Cuſtomer, that they can make the leaſt reaſonable Objection againſt. Where their Property is ſure, they give twelve Months Credit, and for ready Money, when the Cloaths are delivered, they diſcount Five per Cent. from the above Charges.

JOHN TAYLOR,

HAVING moved into King-ſtreet, oppoſite Jane's alley, begs the favour of all thoſe to whom he is indebted, for a continuance of their cuſtom, as at preſent he has no other way of paying them, but by working off.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the ſaid John Taylor, to and from June 1765, are deſired to make immediate payment to him, as he will prove all other payments to be illegal. He likewiſe informs them, that he is determined to proſecute as far as the law will extend, all thoſe that have ſettled accounts unjuſtly on his books during his confinement, as it was not in his power to authorize any perſon.

JOHN M'DOUGAL,
COACH and CHAIR-MAKER, in Meeting-Street,

CARRIES on the ſaid buſineſs in all its branches, at the Shop where Mr. William Robinſon lately occupied, who has declined. As he intends to do the utmoſt of his endeavours to give ſatisfaction to thoſe that are pleaſed to employ him, he hopes for the continuance of the ſaid Mr. Robinſon's cuſtomers, who may expect to have their work

GEORGE COOKE, & Co.

HAVE juſt imported in the Ranger, from London, and the Liberty, from Briſtol, an entire freſh aſſorment of goods, which they are determined to diſpoſe of on very low terms for caſh, produce, or ſhort credit, at their ſtore in Broad-ſtreet, next door to Meſſrs. Wilſon, Coram, and Co.

BROAD CLOTH with trimmings, Yorkſhire ditto, ſtrouds, Wilton's duffle blanketing, Bath coating, nap ditto, bear-ſkin ditto, German ſerges, embaſſed ditto, ſtriped linſey, coloured and white plains, ſhalloons, buckrams, flannels, bed ticks, oſnabrugs, heſſins, ſilver and white tammies, durants, calimancoes, camblets, crapes, bombazines, peplins, brolios, ſatinets, patent princes ſtuff, Iriſh linens, brown and white ſheeting, dowlas, nankeens, brown quadruples, white pomeranias, clouting diaper ditto, and damaſk table cloths, Ruſſia buckaback, demy cambricks, clear lawns, demy chints, baſtoes, tapes, filleting, ſilk and thread of all ſorts, linen checks, cotton ditto, ſilk Damaſcus, dyed jeanets, ditto jeans, ſtriped cottons, calicoes, chints, printed linens, ditto red and yellow Bengal handkerchiefs of all kinds, neckcloths, bunts, worſted breeches pieces, ſilk, cotton, thread, worſted and yarn hoſe, worſted and linen caps, gauzes, men and womens gloves, women and girls mitts, womens cardinals, felt and caſtor hats, pewter diſhes, plates, ſpoons, &c. glaſs, tin and cutlery ware, nails of all ſorts, combs, loaf ſugar, black pepper and ſpices, bar lead, ſhot, gunpowder and flints, ſtationary, with bibles, prayer-books, &c. Britiſh oil, Daffy's elixir, and other phyſical medicines, iron pots and furnaces, whips, ſaddles and ſaddlery, leather, ſtuff and Morocco ſhoes, with variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Charles-Town, January 8, 1768.

JAMES BRISBANE intending to remove into the country in a few days, will ſell the houſe and lot he now occupies on White-Point, being as pleaſantly ſituated, and is as commodious a houſe as any in town for the ſize thereof, has a pantry and a ſtone two-ſtory-kitchen, with good cellars under the whole. The lot contains 50 feet front and 72 feet in depth. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may learn the terms by applying to him at Stono, or to Robert Briſbane, Eſq. in Charles-Town.

N. B. He has a lot in Anſonſborough 210 feet by 260 ft, which he will alſo ſell.

ALL Perſons indebted to William Brown, late of Godfrey's Savannah, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe to whom he was indebted are deſired to ſend in their accounts properly atteſted to

MARTHA BROWN, Adminiſtratrix.

Mr. CROUCH,

AS my Buſineſs hurries me out of Town, I beg the Favour of you to inſert in three Gazettes ſucceſſively, that I was honourably acquitted at the Court of General Seſſions, &c. for the killing of Joſeph Jordan, notwithſtanding the malicious Proſecution that my bitter Enemies ſet on Foot againſt me, without a Senſe of Humanity, or the leaſt Regard to common Honeſty.

January 23, 1768. Yours, &c. JOHN M'DOUGAL.

WHEREAS the co-partnerſhip of LAURENS, MOTTE, & Co. has been ſome time ſince expired, and the parties are now about to make a final ſettlement of all their joint concerns; they earneſtly requeſt all perſons who are indebted to them to diſcharge, or if that is not in their power, at leaſt to ſettle their accounts by bond or note; and thoſe who ſhall fail to comply with ſo reaſonable a requeſt may expect to be compelled by Law.

The CO-PARTNERSHIP of
VILLEPONTOUX & WARING,

BEING expired ſome months, and having already publickly informed their friends of the ſame; they think it further neceſſary to acquaint them, that Mr. Villepontoux (who has the ſettlement of the books) will continue in Charles-Town, until the firſt day of April next, when every accompt unpaid by that day, muſt be ſettled by an attorney at law, without any exception whatever. Thoſe who are ſtill indebted to them for goods bought at Bacon's-Bridge, muſt not expect the ſame indulgence.

JOHN LAMPUT, WHEEL-WRIGHT,

HAVING removed from the corner of Meeting-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. William Holliday's, to a part of the ſame ſtreet, oppoſite Mrs. Logan's; where he continues to carry on the ſaid buſineſs in all its branches, viz. Makes and mends new chair-wheels and carriages, carts, drays, and wheel-barrows.——As he has always been noted for application to buſineſs, hopes to give content to his former cuſtomers, and to merit encouragement from others.

TAKEN up the 19th of December laſt, by two of my negro fellows, on the road between the Quarter-houſe and Charles-Town, a ſmall TRUNK. Whoever deſcribes it, and what is in it, may have it again, paying for this advertiſement, and rewarding the fellows for their honeſty, by applying at Gooſe-Creek, to JAMES STREATER.

ALL perſons that are any ways indebted to Mr. William Robinſon, of Charles-Town, chair-maker, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame, on or before the twentieth day of February 1768, otherwiſe they may expect to be ſued by

CHARLES MOTTE.

TO BE SOLD on Wedneſday the 17th day of February 1768, if a fair day, if not, the next fair day after, in Chriſt-Church pariſh;

ALL the perſonal eſtate of Thomas Bennett, ſen. deceaſed, conſiſting of a parcel of choice ſlaves, a ſmall ſtock of cattle and hogs, with a few houſhold goods, &c. All perſons that have any demands on the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, in order to receive payment; and thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired on that day to make payment, to

SAMUEL BENNETT,
WILLIAM BENNETT, } Executors.

N. B. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale.

FOR SALE,

THE Schooner SALLY, Carolina built, burthen about 200 barrels of rice, not more than eighteen months old, a very handy veſſel, well fitted and found with every neceſſary, of as ſmall a draught of water as moſt ſchooners that carries no more than 150 barrels, and a remarkable faſt ſailer, is well calculated for the Weſt-India or Coaſting buſineſs. The purchaſer may have this great advantage in buying her, that if ſhe is continued in the coaſting buſineſs, and the ſame Captain employed in her as now goes in her, who can be well recommended for his diligence and ſobriety, ſhe ſhall have the freight of ſeven or eight hundred barrels of rice during the remainder of the ſeaſon, at fifteen ſhillings per barrel; the veſſel is ſold for no other reaſon than that ſhe cannot go up many of the little creeks the owner intended her to uſe, except at high tides. The purchaſer paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity, if required, may have two or three months credit. An inventory may be ſeen in my hands, who is impowered to ſell her; and who will ſupply any quantity of rough rice from 100 to 2000 buſhels, on the ſhorteſt notice; alſo a large quantity of green fire-wood to be ſold at a landing three miles above Aſhley-ferry, any veſſel that can paſs Acabee may lay at the landing to load.

EDWARD BLAKE.

For LONDON,
THE SHIP
QUEEN CHARLOTTE,
(To ſail in February)

JOHN CHAMBERLING, Maſter;

ONE half of her cargo being already engaged; for freight of the remainder, or paſſage, having good accommodations, apply to the ſaid Maſter on board, at Burn's wharf, or in Tradd-ſtreet, to

JAMES DRUMMOND.

To be LET or SOLD,

A Commodious *Brick Houſe* in King-ſtreet, next door to Mr. *Thomas Legare*, which having an open paſſage to the ſouthward, makes it cool and airy, and has lately been put into thorough repair. Enquire of RAWLINS LOWNDES.

TO BE LET

ON a LEASE, for three, or more Years, the HOUSE and large GARDEN (now in good Order) in Anſonſborough, lately occupied by Mr. Joſeph Porcher. For further Particulars, enquire of PETER PORCHER.

RUN-AWAY from one of the plantations of Richard Beresford, Eſquire, about three months ſince, a very ſenſible young negro fellow called SALISBURY, well known in St. Thomas's pariſh; he is a ſhort well ſet fellow, has loſt one of his fore-teeth, and had an iron clog on each leg at the time of going away. Any perſon delivering him to the warden of the work-houſe in Charles-Town, or any of Mr. Beresford's overſeers, ſhall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS currency, from the ſubſcriber.

—Who is in want of a quantity of SASSAFRAS-ROOT, clear of the ſtumps of the trees, to be delivered in Charles-Town, or will take it at any landing upon a reaſonable allowance for the freight.

WILLIAM LOGAN.

TO BE LET, and may be entered upon the latter end of March next;

THE ſouth-weſt tenement of a three ſtory brick houſe, very pleaſantly ſituated at the corner of Tradd and Meeting-ſtreet, at preſent occupied by Captain Thomas Savage. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Jonathan Badger, or WILLIAM ELLIS.

TO BE SOLD,

On Thurſday the 10th of March next, if a fair Day, and if that ſhould be rainy, the next fair Day after, at the Plantation of Mrs. AGNES STITT, *on* Black-River, *in Craven County;*

ONE Plantation in Williamſburgh Townſhip, containing Fifty Acres, as appears by the original Grant to John Jameiſon, at that Time bounding South-Weſt on Roger Gordon's Land, South-Eaſt on Black-River, and on all other Sides on vacant Land.

Another Plantation of Three Hundred and Fifty Acres, ſituated in Craven County, bounded at the Time of the Grant to William Jameiſon, North-Eaſt on Joſeph Child's Land, and on all other Sides on vacant Land.

One other Plantation alſo in Craven County, containing One Thouſand Acres, as appears by the original Grant to William Jameiſon, conſiſting of very fine Cypreſs and Pine Land, ſituated on the North-Eaſt Side of Black-River, upon a Swamp called Peter's Creek-Swamp, bounding North-Eaſt on Land laid out to Mr. Elias Foiſſin, to the North-Weſt, Part on the ſaid Foiſſin's Land, and Part on vacant Land; South-Weſt on Samuel Wragg's, partly on Mrs. Mann's, and partly on Mary Blyth's Land (now Mr. Shackleford's); South-Eaſt on vacant Land.

Alſo the Plantation, with the Improvements thereon, on which Mrs. Agnes Stitt now lives, containing Five Hundred and Thirty-five Acres, more or leſs, ſituated on Black-River, in Craven County as aforeſaid, Thirty-five Acres of which Five Hundred and Thirty-five Acres are bounded South-Weſt on Black-River; North-Weſt on Land laid out to John Green; North-Eaſt on Land laid out to John Hammerton, Eſq; to the South-Eaſt on Land laid out for Daniel Crawford, as appears by the original Grant to William Jameiſon, for ſaid Thirty-five Acres, the Five Hundred Acres being the Remainder, and adjoining to the Thirty-five Acres, is ſituated on the North-Eaſt Side of Black-River, butting and bounding on the South-Weſt on Black-River, to the North-Weſt on Lands laid out to George Saxby, Eſq; to the North-Eaſt on the Lands of Mr. John Lewis, and to the South-Eaſt on Lands ſaid by the Plat to be laid out to Ford and Glen. This is an excellent Plantation for Rice and Indico; One Hundred Acres of the Swamp-Land is cleared, banked, and fenced; One Hundred Acres and upwards alſo of the high Land is cleared and fenced, and thereon is a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and Out-Houſes.

Conditions of the Sale will be Caſh.

The original Grants and Titles are in the Hands of Meſſrs. TORRANS, POAUG, & Co. on the Bay in Charles-Town.

At the ſame Place, immediately upon the Sale of the above Lands, will be ſold (alſo belonging to Mrs. Agnes Stitt) Twenty-four valuable Field Slaves, with Credit to the firſt Day of March, 1769, upon giving approved Security, and Intereſt from the Date of the Sale. The Property not to be altered till the Conditions are ſtrictly complied with by the Purchaſers, to Meſſieurs

TORRANS, POAUG, & Co.

MANSELL, CORBETT, & Co.

HAVE imported in the ship Planters Adventure, Miles Lowley, Master, from London,

A compleat assortment of GOODS, *which they will dispose of at a low advance, at their store in Tradd-street, among which are the following;*

SUPERFINE fashionable broad cloths with suitable trimmings, good Cheshire and Gloucester cheese, Keason's best porter in barrels, POTATOES, split peas, Italian London made riding chairs and chaises, green Windsor chairs, raisins in and out of the jar, currants, almonds in and out of the shell, fashionable silks and stuffs for ladies gowns, silk petticoats, japaned tea tables, tea chests, waiters and bread baskets, very cheap stuffs for negro wenches gowns, guns with bayonets and slings compleat at 24 l. each, or cheaper taking a quantity, marble slabs with brackets, Port wine in bottles, Wilton carpets, womens straw hats and bonnets, an elegant glass pyramid, smoke-jacks and corn-mills. ALSO,

A quantity of stone brimstone and manna to be sold very cheap, and extraordinary fine CLARET, at twelve pounds a dozen. tbctf.

MANSELL, CORBETT, & Co.

HAVE imported in the Planters-Adventure, Captain Miles Lowley, from London, for sale;

A Fine bay Mare, of the race-breed, fifteen hands high, she was bred by the late Burlace Warren, Esq; and got by Regulus out of a daughter of his famous mare called Silvertail, which was the dam of Careless, Fearnought and Sportsman. Also,

A fine young dark chesnut gelding, four years old, and able to carry sixteen stone a fox hunting. tbctf

JOHN WARD, TAYLOR;

HAS just imported in the AMERICA, Captain RAINIER, from LONDON;

A Fresh Assortment of the best superfine London dress'd BROAD-CLOTHS, also all useful materials for his business; likewise scarlet, crimson, and black superfine plush; the very best of silk and worsted breeches pieces of all colours; gold and silver trimmings; bought upon the best terms by as good a judge as any in England, which enables him to sell much lower than the common advance.——All GENTLEMEN may therefore save themselves a great deal of trouble, and prevent having so many different bills for their clothes, as he can supply them with the cloth as well as with the materials, and have their clothes made near as cheap as can be sent from England, since he in future fixes the price of a suit of clothes, with all suitable trimmings, from FORTY-FIVE to FIFTY POUNDS currency a suit, and GENTLEMEN may be supplied on the shortest notice.——He likewise cleans GOLD and SILVER LACE.

DAVIES & WAYNE,

OF CHARLES-TOWN;

HAVING assigned over to me, in Behalf of their Creditors in England, their Books, Bonds, Notes, Accounts, and other Effects: I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THEREOF, and advise all Persons whatsoever indebted to them, to settle with me, and pay their Debts, as I am determined to put every such Debt in suit as fast as I can make them out.

I also give the same Notice to all Persons indebted to the Estate of ANDREW JOHNSTON, and THOMPSON and HUNTER, deceased, late Merchants of this Province.

ROBERT RAPER.

ALL persons who have demands upon the estate of George Marshall, deceased, are desired to give them in properly attested, and those indebted to the estate are requested to make payment.

WILLIAM GLEN,
ALEXANDER PETRIE,
6 m. ROBERT BRISBANE, } Executors.

LEASES and Releases, Blank Bonds, Bonds with Warrants to confess Judgement, Mortgages, Copies of Writs, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Servants and Apprentices Indentures, Bills of Lading, Indico Certificates of both Kinds, Shipping Papers, Warrants and Executions for small Debts, Recognizance for the Peace, Writs of Fieri Facias, in Actions of Debt, and on the Case, and sundry other Blanks, to be sold by Charles Crouch, at his Printing-Office in Elliott-street.

On Wednesday the 24th of February instant, will be sold by public vendue, at the house of Thomas Nightingale, on Charles-Town Neck;

ABOUT two hundred very valuable SLAVES.—And on Friday the 6th March following, at the town of Beaufort, on Port-Royal island, a parcel of genteel household furniture, a chariot, a new riding chair, a tent, a billiard table, and a flat, &c. And the following day at the two plantations called Laurel Bay, and Parlez Vous, on the said island, all the stock on the said plantations, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. and likewise the plantation tools, being part of the personal estate of Thomas Middleton, Esq; deceased. The conditions will be made known on the days of sale.

WILLIAM MIDDLETON, acting Executor.

N. B. If any of the above days should prove rainy, the sales will be on the first fair days following.

TO BE LET.

A GENTEEL Dining Room and Bed Chamber on the same Floor, unfurnished. Enquire of *Charles Lillystone*, near the Watch-House, in Broad-Street.

WHEREAS a considerable time ago, we advertised those indebted to the estates of John Cooper, and Henry Pagett, deceased, to make payment to us, and that we had an assignment of the books of Norman and Chapman, of Stono, and that our discharge only for their accounts would be valid. Finding those advertisements have not produced the desired effects, and that it is now become impossible to delay bringing the affairs to an issue, we do for the last time inform those indebted as above, that do not pay us before the first day of March next, that they will be sued without distinction. ATKINS & WESTON.

N. B. The subscribers have received a supply of excellent butter, in kegs of all sizes.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of land, on the eastern branch of Saltcatchers, where two settlements may be made, as it runs across the swamp; the said tract contains seven hundred acres, about four hundred of which are cypress swamp; butting to the south on lands belonging to Thomas Ferguson, Esq; on the north on lands belonging to James Parsons, Esq. Any person inclining to purchase the said tract, may see the titles, and agree in Charles-Town, with etf ALEXANDER HEXT.

AS there is an absolute necessity to settle every thing relating to the partnership of *John* and *Ulrick Tobler*; or to the estate of *John Tobler*, Esq; deceased, this is to give notice, that what remains unpaid after the first of March, must expect to be sued for immediately without any distinction, and if any have still demands against the said partnership, or estate, they are informed, that the executors intend to close their accounts, and divide the estate among the heirs by that day, after which no debt can be paid by them, and that none may plead ignorance, this is inserted in all the Gazettes.

J. J. STURZENEGGER,
J. J. ZUBLY, } Executors.

Now selling off at EIGHT *for* ONE *cash, or* NINE *for* ONE, *and credit to December* 1768, *by*

JAMES & WILLIAM LENNOX,

AN assortment of such goods as are usually imported into this province, among which are brocades, satins, English damasks, tobine, lutestring, mantuas, Brussels and Mechlin laces, edging, footing, &c.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS the Kalendar or List of Constables in the office of the clerk of the crown and peace is very incorrect, which has been occasioned, partly, by many persons thinking, that after having served a twelvemonth in the office of a constable, they are at liberty to quit it, without giving themselves any trouble about getting proper persons to serve in their room; and partly, by magistrates in the country taking upon themselves to appoint constables, without any legal authority for so doing: IT IS ORDERED that the magistrates in the several parishes throughout this province, do, when they meet upon Easter-monday to grant certificates to the retailers of spirituous liquors, prepare lists of such persons as shall then be acting constables within their several districts, and transmit the same, with all convenient speed, to the said office of the clerk of the crown and peace; and *also*, that they do recommend proper persons to serve wherever there may be a deficiency.

By the Court,
D. CAMPBELL, C. C. & P.

Court of General Sessions, January 29, 1768.

TO BE SOLD, and may be entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION in St. John's parish, on the south side of Santee river, containing seven hundred and fifty acres of land, of which the greatest part is good oak and hickory land, and about one hundred acres of good inland swamp, well stocked with cypress, with a good run of water, in the dryest season; adjoining the lands of Messrs. Job Marion and John Cook. Also one tract of good high river swamp, containing three hundred and thirty acres of land, on the north side of Santee river, and opposite to the said plantation (with a very convenient landing to both tracts) of which about forty acres are cleared: On the said plantation is a good overseer's house, corn-house, and other out-buildings; four sets of cypress indico vats (and if the purchaser chooses it) about forty bushels of indico seed, and about two hundred bushels of corn.

Also one other tract or plantation, in St. John's parish, containing five hundred acres of land, part whereof is good corn and indico land, with a run of water through the tract, adjoining lands of the late Francis Murrel, deceased. The plantation is under good fence, where a crop may be planted the ensuing season. Any person inclinable to purchase, may treat with the subscriber in St. John's parish, Berkley county.

HENRY RAVENEL.

Congaree, January 30, 1768.

THE Subscribers desires all persons indebted to them, either by bond, note, or book debt, to discharge the same by the first day of March next, otherwise they will be under the disagreeable necessity of lodging the same in the hands of an attorney at law.

N. B. They still continue keeping a good assortment of goods, suitable to the back inhabitants; and will give encouragement to those people who make good payments.

AUDEON ST. JOHN, & Co.

TO BE SOLD by the subscriber, on the 23d of March next, at the usual place in Charles-Town;

THE *plantation belonging to Dr. Lewis Mottet, at Goose-creek, containing* 617 *acres, with a commodious dwelling-house, a very fit place for a brick yard; the land in general is very good for corn, rice or indico. Any person inclining to purchase before the day of sale, may apply to Dr. Wilson, or Mr. John Calvert, in Charles-Town, or with Dr. Lewis Mottet on the place, or via the subscriber.*

WILLIAM WITHERS,

LANDED from on board the ship Planter's Adventure, Capt. Miles Lowley, from London, in November last, a parcel of BOOKS and PICTURES, directed, *For Captain Forbes, or Mr. Hooper.* Whoever has any just claim thereto, may have them, on paying the freight, and for this advertisement, to

MANSELL, CORBETT, & ROBERTS.

For LONDON, BRISTOL, LIVERPOOLE, or COWES and the MARKETS,

THE SHIP FAME,
Peter Creighton, Master.

WILL carry about 900 barrels of rice, and is an extraordinary good vessel. Those gentlemen that may be inclined to freight her, will known the terms, by applying to

JOSIAH SMITH, junior.

N. B. Imported in the said ship from *Philadelphia*, a parcel of Lewis's superfine flour, Hains's double beer, ship bread and bar-iron, which will be sold reasonable for cash at a store on Eveleigh's wharf. Enquire as above.

WANTED, more to prevent the redundancy of time, than for any great emolument, the care of one or two sets of books, of principal houses, merchants in this place.—Also boarding and lodging for a single gentleman, in a small private genteel family, who would be more esteemed for a companion than any material advantage, tho' a valuable consideration would be given. Enquire of Mr. John Blott, upholsterer, near the Old Church.

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of Frederick O'Neal, of the Congarees, are desired to make them known to the subscriber; at the same time he desires all persons that stand any way indebted to the said estate, either by bond, note, or book account, to discharge the same by the first day of March next.

AUDEON ST. JOHN, Executor.

STRAYED or stolen from Charles-Town, about the first of January, a black horse, branded on the left shoulder and buttock R, and on the right shoulder I C, with a diamond between; paces, and has a mealy nose. Whoever delivers the said horse to me in Charles-Town, shall receive Three Dollars reward. SIMON TUFTS.

JAMES LINGARD,

ACQUAINTS the public in general, that he is removed to a shop on Mr. PRICE's wharf, at the east-end of Queen-street, and carries on the smiths and farriers business, in all its branches, and returns his greatful thanks for the encouragement he has had for eighteen years past in *Charles-Town*; and hopes for a continuance of their favours, which will be gratefully acknowledged, by their humble servant,

JAMES LINGARD.

GREENLAND & JORDAN,

RETURN thanks to their friends for all past favours, and acquaint them and the public, that they continue to carry on the FACTORAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, on Price's wharf, where they have convenient stores for the reception of goods, and room for landing [illegible] lumber.

For LONDON, PORTUGAL, or COWES and the MARKETS;

THE SHIP
CONSTANT-FRIEND,
THOMAS ALCOCK, Master;

A HANDY new and fast sailing vessel, burthen about 680 barrels of rice. For freight or passage (having good accommodations) apply to said Master on board at Burn's new wharf, or to

MANSELL, CORBETT, & ROBERTS.

Who have imported in the said vessel from London, an assortment of goods usually imported. Also POTATOES, and ENGLISH OATS for seed.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE and lot, containing near three acres of land in Ansonsbourg, lately possessed by Mr. Nathaniel Bulline, it may be entered upon immediately. For further particulars, enquire of

FRANCIS GOTTIER.

TAKEN up by David Wonderly, near Purrysburgh, a sorrel gelding, branded on the off shoulder thus X, with a white face, both ears cropped, and about 12 hands high. The owner may prove his property before

JOHN L. BOURQUIN, J. P.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE rice plantation, and may be entered upon immediately, situate in Prince William's parish, three miles from Combahee ferry. Also a tract containing four thousand and odd acres of land, situated on Savannah river, whereon is a large body of river and back swamp. Enquire of

BENJAMIN GARDEN.

WANTED immediately,

A DISCREET white woman, who has a good breast of milk, and no child of her own, to take care of and suckle a young child, in a creditable family. Such an one will meet with good encouragement, by bringing satisfactory recommendation, and applying to the Printer hereof.

WANTED on Purchase,

A HANDY young negro fellow, who is a good barber, and can be well recommended for his honesty. For particulars, enquire of the Printer.

ADDITION to the *South-Carolina Gazette*, and *Country Journal*.

TUESDAY, February 16, 1768. No. 115. [Printed by Charles Crouch, in Elliott-ſtreet.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

AN Evening paper of Saturday laſt, ſays, application is making at a certain great board, to obtain a grant of very large poſſeſſions in the North of England, through the influence of the F———te, for the benefit of one of his own family, under pretence of reviving the rights of the C———, notwithſtanding ſuch poſſeſſions having been enjoyed for a long courſe of years, by families who have invariably diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their ſteady adherence to government, on the principles of the revolution. But from the patriotic and equitable ſentiments of the noble D—e, who worthily preſides at that board, there is every reaſon to believe, that an attempt of ſo malevolent and alarming a nature will prove abortive.

NOVEMBER 17. They write from Jamaica, that between four and five hundred ſhip carpenters had lately been landed at the Havana, from Old Spain, to be employed in the conſtruction of ſeveral men of war upon the ſtocks.

NOVEMBER 20. Wedneſday morning an expreſs arrived from his excellency William Henry Lyttelton, Eſq; ambaſſador at the court of Portugal.

The honourable James Hewit, one of his majeſty's judges of the court of King's bench, is appointed lord Chancellor of Ireland, in the room of lord Chancellor Bowes, deceaſed.

NOVEMBER 21. We are aſſured from a correſpondent at Bath, that Lord Chatham continues very indifferent, and is neither ſeen by, nor receives meſſages, from any body.

NOVEMBER 23. Some agreeable advices are ſaid to have been received on Friday, from Sir James Gray, Bart. ambaſſador at the court of Spain.

'Tis thought the enſuing parliament will be ſhort. The laſt ſeſſion of the foregoing parliament ended March 19, and two days after it was diſſolved by proclamation.

NOVEMBER 25. They write from Leghorn, that General Paoli had encamped before Calvi with 7000 men, and a large train of artillery, well ſupplied with foreign engineers; being reſolved, if poſſible, to take the place before the arrival of any freſh auxiliary troops from France.

NOVEMBER 26. By letters from Breſt, it is aſſerted, that the Ocean, of 70 guns, with three frigates and two ſtore-ſhips, are ordered to get ready for ſailing early in the ſpring, upon a diſcovery of the North-Weſt paſſage, the command of which is given to commodore D'Avenant, who in the beginning of the laſt war, was a commander in the Eaſt-Indies.

Yeſterday there was a numerous levee at St. James's, and afterwards a privy council, at which the great officers of ſtate aſſiſted; ſaid to be relative to ſome diſpatches received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

DECEMBER 8. The citizens of Geneva ſeem not to depart from the firmneſs which they have hitherto maintained. In a paper lately ſigned by them, they perſiſt in all their claims and demands, reſolving to be buried under the ruins of their country, rather than ſubmit to conditions which they think repugnant to the ſpirit of their conſtitutional laws.

It was whiſpered yeſterday that a celebrated motion, *intended* to be made in a certain aſſembly, is poſtponed till after the holidays.

DECEMBER 10. An arret of council was publiſhed on the 14th paſt, at Paris, in which his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty orders the payment of the Canada paper money, to the parties mentioned in a liſt annexed.

They write from Spain, that people are daily arreſted there, and eſpecially churchmen, among whom is one of the king's almoners.

DECEMBER 12. This week a number of artificers in the ſteel, copper, and caſt-iron branches, have been engaged, on great encouragement, to embark for New-England.

We are told from Birmingham, that within this month paſt, upwards of 300 workmen have been diſcarded for want of buſineſs.

Letters from France adviſe, that great alterations are going to be made in the ſyſtem finances and commerce of that kingdom, and that frequent meetings of the miniſtry are held upon that account.

By letters from Leghorn, we are informed, that according to a liſt publiſhed there, it appears, the whole number of Jeſuits tranſported from different parts of Spain to Corſica, amounts to 2320.

WESTMINSTER, December 7. This day his Majeſty came to the houſe of peers. The commons being come thither, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the royal aſſent to

"An act to continue and amend an act made and paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament to prohibit, for a limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biſcuit, and ſtarch, and alſo the extraction of low wines and ſpirits from wheat and wheat flour.

"An act to continue ſeveral acts made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for allowing the importation of wheat, wheat flour, barley, barley meal, puſſe, oats, oat meal, peaſe, and rye meal, duty free; and alſo ſo much of an act as relates to the free importation of RICE from his Majeſty's colonies in North-America; and to allow the importation of wheat and wheat flour from Africa, for a limited time, free of duty."

NAPLES, October 27. Laſt week has exhibited repeated ſcenes of horror, the eruption of mount Veſuvius having continued with great violence: Many fine vineyards are deſtoyed, and ſome villas; but his Sicilian Majeſty's palace, and the muſeum of Portici have eſcaped, by the lava's taking another courſe, when it was within a mile and a half of them. The concuſſions of the air from the exploſions of the mountain were ſo violent on Monday and Tueſday nights, and on Thurſday noon, that many doors and windows, even at Naples, were forced open by them. The exploſions and concuſſions of the air were moſt terrible on Thurſday. We obſerved, that the noiſe generally continued, each time, between five and ſix hours, and then ceaſed as ſuddenly as it began. The ſtones thrown up by theſe exploſions were of an enormous ſize, and were thrown between five and ſix hundred feet high, and many of them fell more than half a mile from the Cratar. The clouds which iſſued from the mouth of the volcano, and hung over it, ſtriking one againſt the other, occaſioned continued flaſhes of forked lightning, the thunder of which was heard when the mountain was ſilent.

The mountain is now calm, and the lava no longer runs. This eruption is univerſally allowed to be the moſt violent that has happened this century, both as to loudneſs of the exploſions, which were heard above thirty miles from Naples, and to the quantity of lava. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the confuſion this capital has been in four weeks paſt.

PARIS, November 13. By a general enumeration of the inhabitants of this kingdom, made in the preſent year, by the Abbe d'Expilly, it appears, that France actually contains 22,014,357 perſons, of all ages, ſexes, and conditions. The inhabitants of Paris are computed at no more than 600,000 perſons.

THE Co-partnerſhip of DAWSON and DUDLEY having expired with the laſt Year, and Mr. Dudley intending ſhortly to leave the Province, obliges them to cloſe their Affairs. They therefore requeſt that all Perſons indebted to them, either by Bond, Note, or Account, to ſettle immediately.

JUST imported, and to be SOLD,
BRISTOL COAL, at Five Pounds per Ton, EMPTY BOTTLES in Hampers, BRISTOL BEER, in Caſks, by
BRAILSFORD & CHAPMAN.

For BRISTOL,
The Ship SAMPSON,
MYLES CLATOR, Maſter.

A Remarkable fine veſſel, with good accommodations for paſſengers, and will be ready to ſail in three weeks. For freight of indico, deer-ſkins, or other light goods, or for paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter, or BRAILSFORD & CHAPMAN.

AT STOTT'S
MANCHESTER-WARE-HOUSE,
in Beaden's-Alley;

JUST imported in the Bacchus, Captain Harrop, from Liverpool, a freſh aſſortment of HATS, from Three Pounds Ten Shillings per dozen to Ten Pounds a piece.

For POOLE, or COWES,
HOLLAND, HAMBURG, or BREMEN, SPAIN, or PORTUGAL;
The Brigantine JOLLIFFE,
WILLIAM BOUND, Maſter;

BURTHEN about 700 barrels of rice. For freight agree with ſaid Maſter, who has for ſale, Newcaſtle coals, Glouceſter cheeſe, Iriſh potatoes, oakum, a handſome four wheel poſt chaiſe, ſecond hand, and a New-Windſor chair, at Price's wharf, on very low terms.

WANTED immediately,
A SPRIGHTLY, honeſt lad, as an apprentice to a tallow chandler and ſoap boiler. For particulars, enquire of the Printer.

Charles-Town, February 3, 1768.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Meſſrs. Thomas Liſton and William Hope, of Charles-Town, merchants, have aſſigned all their debts and effects to the ſubſcribers, in truſt, for paying out the money to ariſe therefrom, ſuch of the creditors of Middleton, Liſton and Hope, and of the ſaid Thomas Liſton and William Hope, as ſhall within twelve months from this day, conſent and agree to receive a dividend of their debts, in average and proportion, as far as the ſaid money will extend, and thereupon to execute general releaſes of their ſaid demands as againſt the ſaid Thomas and William; the other creditors are excluded from any ſhare of the ſaid money; therefore thoſe who are willing to accept dividends upon the terms above mentioned, are deſired to ſignify ſuch conſent, and tranſmit their accounts duly atteſted, within the time above limited.

Robert Oſwald having likewiſe aſſigned to us all the books and effects belonging to himſelf, and as partner with Oſwald and Tuquet, upon the ſame terms and conditions as the foregoing, all perſons intereſted are deſired to take due notice.

BENJAMIN SMITH,
HENRY LAURENS,
JOHN NEUFVILLE,
JOHN RUTLEDGE,
JOHN CHAPMAN,
WILLIAM SAVAGE,
WILLIAM PRICE.

☞ Mr. John Logan being impowered to cloſe the ſeveral concerns above mentioned, all debts due to them will be ſued for, if not ſatisfactory ſettled with, or paid to him, by the firſt of June next.—No other notice will be given.

ALL perſons indebted to Peter Green, deceaſed, are deſired for the laſt time, to pay off their reſpective debts by the firſt day of April, 1768; and thoſe that have not yet made known their demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in atteſted, in order to make their equal dividends by the firſt Tueſday in April, at my houſe.

WILLIAM M'LAUGHLING, Adminiſtrator.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Bacchus, Daniel Jackſon, Maſter, from Liverpool, now lying at the market wharf,

A QUANTITY of bottled beer, cheeſe, crates of earthen ware, potatoes, and a few thouſand buſhels of white fine ſalt, alſo ſundry dry goods, which will be ſold cheap for ready money, apply on board, to WILLIAM HARROP. Who wants a freight to Liverpool or Oporto for ſaid ſhip, burthen 800 barrels of rice.

TO BE SOLD at the uſual place in Charles-Town, on Tueſday the 8th of March, 1768, at public vendue;

THE perſonal eſtate of Timothy Breed, deceaſed, conſiſting of one negro man, who is a good caulker, one houſe wench and child, ſome houſhold furniture, &c. The conditions of ſale is caſh.

WILLIAM BUSHELL, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment by ſaid time, and thoſe that have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accounts properly atteſted.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A SINGLE man, who can write a tolerable hand, and underſtands accounts; he would be willing to attend in a ſtore, take care of a wharf, go in a ſchooner, or look after a plantation. Enquire of the Printer.

FOUND by a Negro,

A GOLD RING. The owner may have it, on paying for this advertiſement, giving a ſmall reward to the negro, and applying to the Printer.

TO BE HIRED *out by the* MONTH *or* YEAR,

A YOUNG Negro Wench, uſed to Houſe work, can iron and ſew. Apply to AARON LOOCOCK.

THOMAS FELL, TAYLOR,

HAS juſt imported, a compleat and genteel aſſortment of faſhionable ſuperfine broad cloths, and ſuitable trimmings, with gold bindings, broad and narrow lace, gold and ſilver buttons and knee garters, which he intends to diſpoſe of as reaſonable as can poſſibly be afforded. He is much obliged to all his friends and cuſtomers for their former favours, and hopes for their continuance. He likewiſe intreats the favour of all thoſe whoſe accounts have been more than twelve months ſtanding, to ſettle the ſame on or before the firſt of March next, that he may be enabled to diſcharge his own.

N. B. A black taylor or two is much wanted.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his friends and cuſtomers for their former favours, and as he is removed from the Beef-market to Elliott-ſtreet, oppoſite to Mrs. Perroneau's, he hopes for a continuance of their cuſtom there, as they and other gentlemen may depend on having their cloaths made in the neateſt manner.

JOHN RANTOWLE, Taylor.

N. B. He has alſo to let a convenient back ſtore, ſeparate from the houſe, and a front cellar.

TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately,

THE Front Store and Cellar of the Houſe wherein I now live. Apply to CHARLES CROUCH.

On Tueſday the firſt of March next, will be ſold on the plantation at preſent poſſeſſed by the ſubſcriber at Stono;

THE ſaid plantation or tract of land, containing 274 acres, or thereabouts, ſituate, lying and being in Stono pariſh, on the Swamp immediately between the plantations of Mr. Melichamp and Mr. Thomas Farr, about 23 miles from Charles-Town; on the ſaid plantation are very convenient buildings of all kinds, with a large new barn; about 130 acres of the ſaid land is under good fence, and about 70 acres of the above is very good rice land, under proper dams, the remaining part good proviſion land, and part pine land well ſtocked with ſawing timber.

Likewiſe another tract joining the above, containing 300 acres, between three and four miles from a good landing. At the ſame time and place will be ſold about one thouſand buſhels of rough rice, a ſmall ſtock of hogs, &c.

N. B. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the above, or either of them, before the day of ſale, may apply to Roger Pinckney, in Charles-Town, and have immediate poſſeſſion. Three or ſix months credit will be given to the purchaſer, giving ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the day of ſale.

ROGER PINCKNEY.

JAMES DRUMMOND,

HAS juſt imported in the Queen Charlotte, John Chamberlin, commander, from London, a large and compleat aſſortment of goods, amongſt which are the following;

BLACK and grey ſuperfine broad cloths, with ſuitable trimmings, black Barcelona handkerchiefs and neckcloths, garlix, hollands, plain and flowered Scots gauze, white and brown ſheeting, book and other muſlins, chints for ladies gowns, brown hollands, linen and cotton checks, red and blue furniture ditto, an aſſortment of dyed jeans, ſtriped moſeenes, ribbons, Scots and long ounce threads, flouriſhing and India cotton, ſilk, twiſt, ferret laces, London and Whitechapel needles, men, and womens white, Italian gloves, catgut, Cyprus and figured gauze, yard and ell wide black, figured and plain ſattins, Leghorn and chip hats, childrens drums, figured and plain modes, worſted, thread, cotton and ſilk hoſe, grey tammies, calimancoes, princes ſtuff, fans of all prices, corks, an aſſortment of watch maker's tools, black bombazines, bird cages, rice and flour ſieves, blue glazed paper, a large aſſortment of paper-hangings, Wilſon's beſt fowling pieces, calimanco ſhoes, men and boys leather ditto and pumps, Cheſhire and Glouceſter cheeſe, ſaffron and pigtail tobacco, rappee and Scots ſnuff, ſtone and flour brimſtone, fig blue, Spaniſh and French olives, capers, anchovies, walnuts, beſt muſtard, hair powder, hard and ſoft pomatum, ſhaving boxes and bruſhes, Indian corn mills, mens beaver hats, ſcales of different ſizes, mahogany chairs, marble ſlabs with mohogany frames, china tea tables, mohogany bureaus and book-caſes, fiſhing rods and rolls, almonds, raiſins and currants, black pepper, London cordage, whips, girt web, bits and ſtirrup irons, an aſſortment of buckles, ſleeve buttons, coat and breaſt ditto, penknives, cork ſcrews, curtain rings, Crowley's beſt Carolina hoes, bed ſcrews, fiſh ſkins, ſteel and bar iron, grindſtones, glue, iron and braſs wire, tin plates, which with an aſſortment he had on hand before, will be ſold on reaſonable terms, at his ſtore in Tradd-ſtreet.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber on John's-Iſland, the 18th of January laſt, a negro wench named PEG, of a yellow complexion, remarkable for having very thick lips, and having her right knee inclining inwards, has a very large ſcar on her breaſt; it is very likely ſhe has made for Georgia, having a father and mother at Mr. JONATHAN COCHRAN'S; therefore all perſons are hereby forwarned from carrying her off, or harbouring her, as they may depend on being proſecuted. Whoever will deliver the ſaid wench to me, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by SARAH PALMARIN.

LEFT at Mr. Holliday's tavern, in Meeting-ſtreet, Charles-Town, on Saturday the 26th ult. by a negro, the property of Barnard Elliott, Eſq; a ſtrayed grey horſe, about 13 hands high, branded on the off ſhoulder obſcurely IW in one. The owner is deſired to fetch the ſaid horſe away, and pay for his keeping, or he will be ſold to pay the expence thereof. The property muſt be proved before

FENWICKE BULL, J. P.

TO BE SOLD at the old SUGAR HOUSE, *at the upper end of Broad-ſtreet;*

EXCEEDING good ſingle refined loaf ſugar, at *Four Shillings and Six-pence* caſh per pound, by the hundred or fifty weight, and *Five Shillings* by the ſingle loaf, by

JOHN OHLEN.

SELLING off without reſerve for caſh, at the ſubſcriber's ſtore in Broad-ſtreet, near the Watch-Houſe;

ALL his ſtock in trade, conſiſting of ſaws, broad hoes, nails, cutlery, and all ſorts of carpenters and joiners tools. As he intends leaving the province in three weeks, he deſires all perſons to whom he is indebted to apply for payment; and all perſons indebted to the late Balguy Littlewood or himſelf, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or they will be put into the hands of William Burrows, Eſq; by

CHARLES LITTLEWOOD.